The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,201.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0	
including postage	„ 72	0	
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KEDDIE—HEGGIE—January 16th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by special licence, by the Rev. J. C Reynell, James Coulter Graham Keddie, Engineer, to Jessie Love Rudd, youngest daughter of George Heggie, Esq., Glasgow.

BIRTH.

MOYLAN—January 19th, the wife of Mr. William Moylan, Commander B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Lord Clyde*, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

McCORKINDALE—January 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain P. McCorkindale, B. I. S. N. Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOUGH—MEIK—January 6th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Albert Hough, Esq., youngest son of the late George Hough, Esq., of London, to Jean Charlotte, youngest daughter of Captain J. P. Meik, late of H. M.'s 49th Regiment.

DEATH.

PORTUGAL—January 6th, at No. 6, Government Place, Mr. J. Portugal, aged 38 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	13th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 &	15	Leave	Calcutta	1 &	15
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	10	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo		21	„	Colombo		28
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		29
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin	16	1*
„	Masulipatam	16	1	„	Calicut	16	1†
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	2†
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5†	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. SAUNDERS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	...Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 20th January at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR AND JYTAPORE EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1st FEBRUARY NEXT.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 893 Tons Register, A. J. MOLISON, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE SHIP "WINDSOR CASTLE" W. BROUGHTON BRYCE, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on the 26th instant, has still two Poop Cabins disengaged. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co, Agents, *Windsor Castle*.

16th January 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *William Ritson*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co., Agents of Ship *William Ritson.*

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of
Second Class	„ 35	Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, KNIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain KNIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE SALE of Messrs. LECKIE & Co.'s COFFEE ESTATES in Wynaad is POSTPONED for the present.

LECKIE & Co., in Liquidation.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઈનવેશ્ટમેનટ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बमबे हौस अँड लांड इनवेष्टमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटड.)

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—The half yearly GENERAL MEETING of the above Company (which was postponed from WEDNESDAY the 10th January 1866,) will be held at the Offices of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board &c., ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. WILLIAM BOND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

"FERNANDEZ" OF BORDEAUX.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Ship arrived in the Port of Bombay from Melbourne on the Fourteenth day of January, instant, and that in pursuance of the terms of a Bottomry Bond executed in Melbourne, the undersigned will attend at the Office of the French Consul in Bombay on the Fifth day of February next, at 2 P. M., to adjust and settle the amounts respectively payable by all parties concerned under the said Bottomry Bond. All parties concerned are requested to attend at the place on the day and at the hour aforesaid.—Dated this 17th January.

G. CHAIGNEAU, Captain of the ship *Fernandez*.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX, of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on the 23rd January next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following special Resolutions:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words, "by the High Court of Judicature" the words "by Liquidatrs" be inserted.

2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

By order, BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices from No. 11, Kalbadavie Road, to Bell Lane, Fort.

H. R. WILCOX, C. E.

15th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે મીકાનીકશ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडीन कंपनीं (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

31st August 1865. FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Bycullah Railway Station*, and ten minutes from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight	7	per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight	9	ditto.

By order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors, SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office FARNHAM & Co. No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order, SAMUEL SAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED),—ARMY AND NAVY AGENTS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Directors.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. BALFOUR, C. B., R. A.	MAJOR-GEN. RICHARD HALL.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. M. COGHLAN, K. C. B., R. A.	LIEUT-COLONEL T. F. HOBDAY.
SIR CLAUDE W. C. DE CRESPIGNY, Bart.	EDWARD MALTBY, Esq.
	W. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.
	CHARLES PIFFARD, Esq.

THE UNITED SERVICE COMPANY (LIMITED) is prepared to act as Bankers and Agents, and to furnish every description of Goods and Necessaries to Officers in the Army and Navy, Members of the Civil Service, and to the Public generally in India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.

Military and Naval Messes supplied with Stores, Wines, Beer, &c.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES having been reserved for Allotment in India and the Colonies, Members of the Services, Civil and Military, and the Public generally are requested to make application to any of the following Branches of the Oriental Bank, from whom Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained:—

AT BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONG-KONG, CEYLON, MADRAS, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, JAPAN—YOKOHAMA.

GEORGE E. HUDSON, General Manager.

9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICES.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.—Stereoscopic and other Cameras fitted with Portrait and other Lenses; Photographic Chemicals; Cartes de Visite and other Albums; Camera Stands; Baths; Printing Frames; Morocco Cases and other requisites for the practice of the Art, can be had at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & SONS.

ON the 31st of January 1866 will be sold, at the Office of the French Consular Agent at Galle, on account of whom it may concern, the condemned French Ship *La Ville de Metz*, 720 Tons, from Havre, sheeted with Yellow Metal and Metal Fastenings, with all her Masts, Sails, Yards, Riggings, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The inventory of the above can be seen at the French Vice Consulate, Bombay, 9, Rampart Row.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the 3rd and Final Call of Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty five) per Share, on the Shares in this Company, is payable at the Bank of India on or before the 15th December 1865.

Interest will be charged on such unpaid Calls on and after the 1st day of January 1866.

By order of the Board, W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની લીમીટેડ,

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 16 PER SHARE, will be made to the Shareholders who have paid both the 1st and 2nd CALLS, on and after FRIDAY the 15th instant, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1 Bruce Lane.

Shareholders are requested to produce Certificates of Shares standing in their own names; and the unregistered holders of Shares will be required to make a registration of proper Transfers in every case before payment is made.

By order, EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th December 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, No. 1/1, Mission Row, on the twenty-fifth day of January next, for the following purposes viz.:—

Considering and deciding upon the adoption by the Company of the provisional arrangements entered into by the Directors for taking over the Business and Capital of the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited; the establishing the Head Office of the Company in London; the registering the Company under the Companies' Act 1862; increasing the Capital stock of the Company to Two Millions sterling; and altering, varying, annulling, or revoking the existing Articles of Association, or adding such new clauses thereto as may be deemed necessary.

By Order, R. O. SAWERS, Manager.

Calcutta, 14th December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c. &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TRACHER & Co., (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Seventeenth Year of Publication.
In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash*.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN and his DAUGHTER, lately arrived from England, is desirous of taking part of a BUNGALOW with a respectable family: Colaba or Mazagon preferred. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good THEODOLITE (Everett's principle) and a DUMPY LEVEL Apply to MR. J. MORRIS, C. E., 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, by the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) 150 tons of steam COAL to be delivered on the Company's Bunder, at Colaba.

No Tenders will be received after the 24th instant.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors, ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—Fresh sweet American FLOUR for SALE on moderate terms. Also fresh American TOBACCO, ¼ lb. and 10 sticks, lately imported.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the Act XIX. of 1857, that on SATURDAY the 20th day of January 1866, at 1 P. M., being two months from this date, a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Land and Press Company (Limited) and Scott Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of considering the accounts of the Liquidators.

R. HANNAY,
R. L. TRACEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November 1865.

NOTICE.—VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Subscribers to "The Victoria Museum and Gardens" Scheme and of all interested in the Museum will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 4½ P. M., (and not on Monday the 22nd as first advertised) when the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee will submit a Report of their proceedings, and Resolutions will be proposed for raising an additional Subscription for the completion of the Museum.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

By order of the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee,

GEO. BIRDWOOD, Honorary Joint Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 12th January 1866.

PIANO FORTES.—MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND SONS have just received for sale some very excellent English and German Piano Fortes at moderate rates. Apply at their Office, No. 8, Meadow Street.

RESONATING INSULATORS.—For placing under the legs of Piano Fortes—Patterns various. Apply as above.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.—The undersigned have just received a fresh Stock of these excellent MEDICINES, which they are selling at the following prices for *Cash*:—

	Rs.	As.	
Vegetable Pills	0	9	per Box.
Green Mountain Ointment	0	9	„
Dysentery Syrup	2	4	per Bottle.
Children's Panacea	1	2	„
Uterine Catholicon	3	6	„
Fever and Ague Remedy	1	2	per Box.
Pile Remedy	2	4	per Bottle.
Eye Lotion	0	9	„

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

McCOMBIE & SONS.—The undersigned, being anxious to wind up their affairs with as little delay as possible, are enabled to offer the public the following superior OILMAN'S STORES at greatly reduced rates, for cash only.

PICKLES.—Imperial, Mixed, West India, Oriental, Chow Chow, Walnut, Onions, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Cabbage.

SAUCES.—Harvey, Beefsteak, Reading, Piquanto, Wellington, Tomata, Corratch, Athenæum, Regent, King of Oude, Cayenne, Gloucester, Maintenon, Windsor, City of London, Osborne, Soho, Mogul, India Soy. Sultana in bottles and vases, Soyer's Sauce and Relish. Essence Shrimps, Essence Anchovies, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut Catsup, Osmazanic Soup.

ESSENCES.—Vanilla, Lemon, Almonds, Celery, Parsley, Orange, Citron, Ratafia, Mace, Carraway, Kernels, Cinnamon, Mint, Ginger, Pimento, Nutmegs, Bergamotte, Sago, Basil, Cloves, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, Peppermint, Cochineal, Extract Lemon Peel.

SYRUPS.—Lemon, Pine Apple, Orange, Raspberry, Ginger.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.—Greengages, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberry, Pine Apples.

FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.—Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Red and White Pears, Mixed.

OTTED MEATS.—Ham, Beef, Tongue, Anchovy, Paté, Pá Diable, Strasbourg, Bloaters.

PRESERVED MEATS, PIES, &c.—Yorkshire Pork Pie, Game Pie, Veal and Ham Pie, Paté de foie Gras, Pate de foie d'oie, Paté de foie de Canard, Truffled Sausages, Lank Paté, Woodcock, Snipe, Quail, Patés truffé:—Lark, Snipe, Woodcock, Quail, Partridge, Plover, Tuffled Ortolans, Petits Pois, Gros Pois.

OUPS (Cross & Blackwell's).—Hare, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Giblet, Green Pea, Oysters, Ox Tail, Cressy, Ox Cheek, concentrated Gravy, Essence Beef, Jugged Hare, Hashed Venison.

HOGARTH'S (MEAT)—A la mode Beef, Ox Cheek, Mutton and Vegetables, Mutton Boiled, Mutton Haricot, Roast Beef, Corn Beef, Seasoned Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Calf's Head and Bacon, Rump Steaks, Joint and Peas Irish Stew. Soups:—Hotch Potch, Chicken Soup, Mulligatawny, Giblet, Vegetable, Vermicelli, Venison, Kidney, Gravy, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, Green Pea, Oyster, Hare, Cressy, Grouse, Partridge, Turnips. Fish—Red Herrings, Salmon, Dried Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Stewed Eels, Lochfyne Herrings, Pickled Oysters.

JAMS (Crosse and Blackwell).—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant Jam and Jelly, Greengage, Gooseberry, Apricot, Damson, Lemon and Orange Marmalade, Black Currant, Plum, Apple Jelly, Orange Jelly.

TART FRUITS.—Rhubarb, Gooseberry, Damson, Apples, Greengages Plums, Cherries, Morella Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants, Raspberries and Currants.

VARIETIES.—Mushrooms White and Pickled, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Raspberry and White Wine Vinegar, Durham and Aromatic Mustard, French Olives and Capers, Spanish Olives, Calf's Foot Jelly, Milton Oysters, Anchovies in Oil, Conserve of Tomata, English Honey, Lozenges and Comfits, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Normandy Pippins, Bitter and Jordan Almonds, Egg Powder, Transparent and Opaque Gelatine, Refined Isinglass, Homœopathic Cocoa, Opening Knives, Crystalized Fruits, Parmesan Cheese, Sago, Spices, Salted Salmon and Herrings, German Asparagus, Herrings á la Sardine, Plum Puddings, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Robinson's Groat, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Kippered Herrings and Salmon, Arrow Root, Hog's Lard, Ox Tongues, Spiced Bacon, Wiltshire Bacon, Table Salt, Nursery Biscuits, Biscuit Powder, Albert Biscuits, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, and Huntley Palmer's Reading Biscuits, Ginger Nuts, Spice Nuts, Captain's, Mixed.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By order of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Gardens are closed to Visitors half an hour after Sunset, and no Horses or Dogs are under any circumstances allowed within the Gardens.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Khoja HASSUMBHAI RAHIMBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell to NANABHOY MUNCHERJEE MISTRY, MUNCHERJEE PALLONJEE MISTRY, and BOMANJEE JAMASJEE MISTRY, respectively of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the Khetwady New Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and bounded as follows—that is to say: On or towards the east by the New Road, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Purbhoo Rughoonath Madowjee, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Parsee Cursetjee Cooverjee Palkeewalla, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Byramjee Bazonjee. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, on the abovementioned vacant land or ground, is and are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to me, at my Office No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference thereto.—Dated this 17th day of January 1866.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Purchasers.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, a large commodious Wooden BUNGALOW, called the "Hill Side," well furnished, situated on the Chowk Point on Matheran Hill. For particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, containing several Rooms, fit for a large Family. Garden with a Fountain in the Compound. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a good GODOWN. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,

Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, an English built circular painted BROUGHAM, the property of a Gentleman. Price Rs. 700. Apply to MR. TOWNER, Saddler, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, "Young Maymoon" a high caste CHESTNUT ARAB, quiet to ride, fast and steady in Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to MR. GINGER.

FOR SALE ON COMMISION, at R Whitchelo's, Mount Road, Byculla—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

FOR SALE, a COFFEE ESTATE, situated in the healthy, pleasant, and picturesque province of Coorg, about 7 miles from Mercara, the chief Civil and Military station of the district. The main road leading from Mercara to Coddlpett and Munzerabad runs at a distance of only 2 miles from the Estate, and is connected with it by a planter's road, on which Carts can travel with safety.

The Estate comprises 271 acres, as per Government survey certificate, but in reality much more. Of this 120 acres have been carefully planted and are in partial bearing—21 acres have been cleared and made ready for planting next season—30 acres form fine grazing land, and the remainder is dense forest. The soil has been pronounced by several experienced planters as capitally adapted for Coffee.

The Estate is well sheltered by ranges of mountains on all sides. There is a temporary Bungalow and Cooly lines, and a good supply of tools on the plantation.

The title is secured by a grant, and the Government right to the timber in the forest has been waved.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to MR. W. JENNINGS Mercara, Coorg; or to the Agent, Bangalore Bank, Bangalore.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable new four-seated Boat Sociable on C springs, lamps, pole, and shafts, by McNaught and Smith.

An elegant double-seated new open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Thorns.

One handsome Park Phaeton, with lamps and shafts, by Thorns.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Aldibert, Long Acre, London.

One Ditto Ditto with reversible seat at back, silver furniture and 4 lamps fixed to the body, and splash board, pole bar, and shafts, by Henderson & Co., of Glasgow.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of best Silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness. To be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

29th November 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	38
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	38
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co.	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Montheuil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque		pints.	32
Boonekamp of Mang Bitter,		pints.	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per doz
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
No. 3, a full flavored Do., in Pints	9		„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry	„	„	35
Do.	good	„	„	30
SHERRY,	dry	„	„	25
Do.	pale	„	„	25
Do.	do.	„	„	18
CLARET,	Breakfast	„	„	12
BRANDY,		„	„	20
Do.		„	„	

Fort, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	...Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do.	...Pints	do.	3	„
MOSELLE	...Quarts	do.	1	„
Do.	...Pints	do.	3	„
HOCK	...(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do	1	„
Do.	...(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	„
Do	...(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	„
BRANDY			1	„
CLARET	...(St. Julien)		3	„
Do.	...(Larose)		3	„
EAU DE COLOGNE			6	Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at	Rs. „	15
Do. white do	„	18
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	32
Green Seal, *just arrived*	„	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity	} „	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry		
Good Tiffin pale	„	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to	Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„	„	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„	„	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„	„	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„	„	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„	„	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. „ Do.		50
Do. „ a Crown		30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		31
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		39
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		55
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. Yellow Seal		22
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		74
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 30th May 186

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

A FEW transactions are reported to have taken place in New Elphinstones at 180 premium. Market flat. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 2½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight	97½
Do.	60 Do. do.	96
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	208

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank. ..	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Asiatic Bank Corptn	45 p ct pm.
3,110,500	4,000	4,000	30	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,230,000	250	175	8	Bank of India...	45 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	50 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank.	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
3,000,00	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company ..	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank..	40 p ct dis.
800 000	200	20	15	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	incldg n S 60 p c nm
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank ..	Par.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank...	15 p ct pm.
1,600,000		200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm nm
350,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor. ..	50 pct pm nm
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank..	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	25 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay Bk	14 p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank...	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	20	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 pct pmnm
....	....	......	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	400	100	......	Alliance Financial..	
				Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
......	......	......	......	Bhatia Financial ..	No quotations.
750,000	500	100	......	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor...	8 p ct dis.
800,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	....	Central India Finan.	No quotations.
1,000,000	400	50	....	Elphinstone Finan.	
....	....	....	......	Financial Asso. of Europe & India.	
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital	2½ p ct discount
1,000,000	500	100	.....	Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
800,000	400	50	......	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.).	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	100 0	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	5,900 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	175 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do	180 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000		Frere Land Co.	950 per share.
110 000	2,000	900		House and Land Investment Co.	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	5000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,650 per share.
....	.....	1,000		Port Canning	125 pm.
....	10,000	6,000		United Victoria Colaba Land Co.	2,725 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000		Bombay Ship. Co.	No quotations
500,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	
800,000	5,000	1,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Slip Co.	
150,000	800	500		Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....		1,000		Western India Ship Co.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
			pr. S.		
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited)	No quotations
90,000	2,000	2,000		Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	
85,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750		Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
.....	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
....	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000		Manockjee Petty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	No quotations.
140,000	2,500	2,300		Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co.	
160,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co.	

PRESS COPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
			pr. S.		
		1,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co	No quotations
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co	
37,500	6,250	4,750	850	Fort Press Co	
400,000	2,000	2,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,600		Bombay Press Co.	
		1,500		Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
30,000	2,000	750		Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee)	
75,000	5,000	500		Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	
70,000	2,000	105		East India Press Co.	
45,000	2,000	500		Victoria Press Co. Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000		Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650		Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000		25		Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	
100,000	4,000			Scott Press Co.	
300,000	1,000	225		Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	
80,000	2,500	1,500		Prince of Wales Press Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
60,000	500	300		Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	900	15	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	350		Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
		250		Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50		Bombay Gas Co.	
116,870	1,000	50		East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100		Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100		United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
3,500	350	200		Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.)	
30,000	1000	500		Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.)	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan ...	Rs. 88
" "	Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ...	90
" "	Co.'s " 1835-36 ...	86¾
" "	" 1842-43 ...	
" "	" 1854-55 ...	
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	102½
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...	Par.
Five and a half per cent.	...	106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	10
Spanish Dollars ...	225
Carolus ...	22?
Mexican Dollars ...	22?
German Crowns ...	210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	2-3
Bar Silver ...	106¼
Gold Leaf ...	15-1-1

PRICE CURRENT, 17th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load) ...	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa ...	" 430 to 435
Surat and Broach ...	" 410 to 415
Forebunder ...	" 300 to 310
Veeraval ...	" 300 to 340
Khandeish ...	" 287 to 300
Dharwar (Sawginned) ...	" 465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May) ...	" 450 to 455
Oomrawattee (March and April) ...	" 435 to 440
Ditto (now ready) ...	" 440 to 445
Hinghunghaut (New) ...	" 490 to 495

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 19.

Collins, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Morgan, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

Spiller, Paymaster A. D., 56th Foot, to rejoin, to England.

Richards, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Mhow.

Kemp, Assistant Surgeon R. D., Staff, attached to 33rd Foot, to Poona.

Wakefield, Staff Assistant Surgeon W., Staff, attached to R. A., to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
19 Ellen Bates ......Logan ......Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Lord Clyde (s) ......Moylan ......Cochin, Jan. 13.
Futtay Moombaruck ......Nacoda ......Rangoon, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
19 Rowantree ......Lewis ......Liverpool.
Caderbost ......Nacoda ......Mangalore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lord Clyde*.—Captain and Mrs. Underwood, and Mr. Robins.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. *Gunga*, Hanscom, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Dennis Horton*, J. W. McMullen, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Castle Avon*, J. Spence, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Belgravia*, Price, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Indian Chief*, Smith, bound to Liverpool.

The ship *Edwin Fox*, for London, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 13th, ships *Lady Canning*, and *Star of Albion*.
DEPARTURES.—January 12th, ships *Staffordshire*, *Lady Clarendon*, *Perigay*, *Seaforth*, and barque *St. Joseph*.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—January 13th, Screw steamer *Orissa*, for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADERN CASTLE," 989.26 tons Register, built in 1853 at Sunderland, England classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.
Bombay 19th January 1866.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, furnished, No. 2 Rs. 50, No. 3 Rs. 60.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, by MAPPIN, furnished for 1 and 2 persons. Rs. 18 and Rs. 35.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

AIR CONES, by REILLY, Muzzle and Breech-loading, with apparatus complete, in case. Rs. 100.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS FOR 4 PORTRAITS on a Page. A large and handsome assortment of the above lately received, at moderate prices.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO ARTISTS.—Just received a few EXTRA SIZE SKETCH BLOCKS, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet each, Rs. 27. Also Oil and Water Colours, Brushes, &c. &c.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STUDIES FOR WATER COLOUR PAINTING.—A fresh supply of small Chromolithographs. Re. 1 or Rs. 10 per dozen.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OUT-DOOR GAMES FOR THE COLD SEASON.—Just received, CROQUET, full size, and best quality, complete in case. Rs. 25.
LACON CUPOLETTE, a capital new game for any number of players, in case. Rs. 25.
DANISH LACON BOWLS, a newly registered game for any number of players, in case. Rs. 38.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WANTED, a COPYING CLERK, who should have a knowledge of Accounts. Apply to the Secretary of the Medical Retiring Fund, Town Hall.

TO LET, from 1st March, a very cool BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing Back Bay. Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THOMAS FREDERICK SPENCE is entreated to communicate with his mother. Care of SMITH, BARRY & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted MR. LAWRENCE ROBERTSON a PARTNER in our FIRM.
STENHOUSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1866.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH,
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) two cool and commodious BUNGALOWS in Mazagon. Rent Rs. 250 and 200 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of extensive business experience in Bombay, Calcutta, Manchester, and Liverpool, is open to treat for a first class BANK or MERCANTILE APPOINTMENT. Address "C. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, advertised to take place on the 22nd instant, is POSTPONED to the 30th instant, at 1 P.M.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th January 1866.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style of HUTCHINSON, DODS & Co., in connection with Messrs. KER, DODS & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. DODS, KER & Co., Manchester.
JOHN S. DODS.
THOMAS HUTCHINSON.
HENRY D. DODDS,
Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 18th Jan. 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Ellen Bates*, LOGAN, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send orders for delivery accompanied by Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 19th January 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
(If this Resolution be passed)
3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
(If the Resolution be rejected)
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 19th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GUNGATHUR BHEWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to purchase from PAULINA RAQUEL FERNANDES, widow of the late Antonio Francisco Fernandes, a piece or parcel of land or pension tax ground, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Candawady Lane, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Pension and Tax No. 20, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7; and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Ladum Bhut Rampatuck, on the west by the house of A. F. Fonseca, Bailif, on the north by the house of Eugepio Dias, and on the south by the public road; which piece of ground contains by admeasurement (1125) square yards.

Any person having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise on the abovementioned premises, or any part thereof, is required to make the same known to the purchasers at his house, No. 11 Gaumdavee, or at the Office of Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
Her Majesty the Queen.
Parties at Home.
The Victoria Museum.
Howard vs. Mull.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
English Mail News.
The G. I. P. Railway Level Crossings.
Changes in the Divisional and Brigade Commands.
The London and Bombay Steam Transit Company.
The Bhootan Treaty.
Sanitary Reform in Calcutta.
Abyssinian affairs; &c. &c. &c.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Letter T.
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Letter W.
Letter M.

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All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steam Packet, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Wednesday ....24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday ....31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	20	Venus rises at 6.4 A. M.	6 38	5 45	0 59	1 17	18th Jan. 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 20s. C.
Sun.	21	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 45	1 35	1 55	
Mon.	22	Neptune sets at 10-31 P.M.	6 38	5 46	2 18	2 40	
Tues.	23	Uranus on the Meridian at 9-48 P.M.	6 37	5 47	3 4	3 32	
Wed	24	Moon first Qr. at 1-45 A.M.	6 37	5 47	4 2	4 37	
Thurs.	25	Mars passes 0° 3' S. of Mercury at 7-1 P. M.	6 37	5 48	5 15	5 57	
Fri.	26	Mercury rises at 5-15 A.M.	6 37	5 49	6 41	7 23	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 13
AGRA	Jan. 13	LAHORE	Jan. 10
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 12	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 25	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 13
BANGALORE	Jan. 13	MALTA	Dec. 21
CALCUTTA	Jan. 13	MEERUT	Jan. 12
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 11
CEYLON	Dec. 30	OUDH	Jan. 13
COCHIN	Jan. 6	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Jan. 13	PUNJAUB	Jan. 13
FRANCE	Dec 19	SUEZ	Dec 30
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

IT will take many generations, if indeed the time will ever come, until the spirit which gave birth to the institution of slavery in America is thoroughly quenched. Outwardly and in form it is abolished, and whatever difficulties may have to be surmounted by the American people and Government in reconstructing the social edifice on its new basis, that form against which the intelligence of the nation has protested, can never again be revived. But the abolition of the institution is not the abolition of the caste-feeling which the presence of a negro element among a population of whites naturally engenders and sustains; and now that the American Bastille of slavery has fallen, we wait to see whether the ownership of individuals in individuals shall dissolve into some new form of the mastership of race over race. Given an ignorant negro population, oppressed by centuries of toil, cramped by centuries of educational neglect, stunted by a faith also of centuries on the part of their owners that their function in the world is that of a more highly organised form of cattle, and they as naturally subordinate themselves to the dominant people as a smaller planetary body gravitates round a greater. Emerson sees in the restricted forehead of the free Anglo-Saxon labourer, the proof of the narrowing influence of long generations of dull, plodding, and unthinking toil upon the human faculties, and the stamp even of *his* depression and subordination. But that Anglo-Saxon brain is of the brotherhood of the race which yielded Shakspeare and Scott, Byron and Burns. If stuntedness of faculty is thus the heritage of the humblest of the free labourers of Britain as the necessary result of deadening and leaden toil, much more is it that of an enslaved race, a race born in servitude, and crushed beneath the rod of ruthless taskmasters, with no past but slavery, and no future but implicit obedience to another's will. The edifice of slavery has crumbled away, but what of that broad foundation on which it stood,—the high consciousness of superiority, and that natural instinct which makes one race of greater skill and faculty, by the sheer force of destiny, the born directors of inferior races with whom they are brought into relation? In the South had been reared a great white aristocracy who had been taught to look upon work as something ineffably beneath them; and the traditions and feelings of this aristocracy, will not readily accommodate themselves to the new social organisation which the war has produced. When will it cease to look down upon the negro from its proud altitude with feelings akin to contempt, or learn to look with toleration upon him as an equal in the eye of law? Will it reconcile itself to haggle with him about wages, and brook the idea of being brought before a court of law on a charge of assault? Whatever the New England advocates of the emancipation theory may say, and although Congress were to admit the negro population at once to all the rights of citizenship within the States, it must be owned that for a time at least it is only the most repellent features of slavery that are at an end. There may be and ought to be legal equality, there may even be political equality, but natural there is none; and the negro race has yet to win its title to equality with that people which has held it in bondage, and which has now set it free. The late President Lincoln put the point very forcibly in a speech at Illinois ten years ago. "I protest," he said, "against the counterfeit logic which concludes that because I do not want a black woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife; I need not have her for either. In some respects she certainly is not my equal, but in the right to eat the bread she earns with her own hands without asking leave of any one else, she is my equal and the equal of all others." It will be a work of slow accomplishment to indoctrinate the old slaveholders of the South with such a belief. Emancipation does not solve the relation of the two races; but it does this with the negroes, it enables them to say that their own future lies with themselves. Shall that future be one of industry? Shall it be one of indolence according to the example of the Jamaica negroes, or the establishment of another relation in which the white race through its legislature shall become the guides and directors of the black?

Around this question centre all the difficulties of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. Striving to steer a middle and rational course, he has on the one hand a party clamouring for a full negro suffrage, and on the other, the South scarcely showing any signs of accommodating itself to its new position. He is moderate, and his intentions are honest; but his difficulties are great, and not only is the South not reciprocative, but it is unjustly suspicious, lest the North is desirous of still farther crushing and humiliating it. It labours under some grievances; but it is also unreasonably obstinate in accepting the necessary results of the war. It cannot complain because the Federal Government retains its Provisional Governors in the various States, even though the States have repealed the ordnance of secession and brought themselves back to the bosom of the Union from which President Johnson will not admit they had ever departed. Nor can it complain that military law is still in force, notwithstanding that the people have elected the ordinary local governing machinery of the States. In fact the military domination of the North over the South must continue, as a simple matter of course, until the principles sought to be established by the war are legislatively enacted by the seceding States themselves in their respective Governments. The two main conditions on which State Rights are restored to the seceding States are the passing of a law abolishing slavery, and of another repudiating the debts contracted during the war. While the Southern States refuse to comply, the two parties to all intents remain in a state of war, with this peculiarity that the crippled and conquered South has no weapon with which to fight the North save its obstinacy. It is no argument against the demand of the President to urge that slavery is dead already, for, if so, there can be the less objection to abolish it by a formal resolution on the Statute book of the slave States. Repudiation of the debt must come into collision with a high sense of honour, and it is intelligible, that men of spirit should shrink from a proposal which must humiliate them. The presence of Federal soldiers, especially of negro soldiers, is only calculated to embitter the South, and the various operations of military law are only calculated to remind them that they are a subjugated people. The President may have erred in allowing military interference in the elections, and in rejecting the Governors chosen under his own programme of reconstruction, in the States of Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, merely on the ground that the parties chosen were not Governors in whom he had confidence. Viewed from a Southern stand-point, this is very irritating; but the simple Northern argument is, that the North cannot leave its work undone. The whole scope and drift of the President's policy is that which forms so frequently the burden of his message, to restore the harmony of the component States of the Union and to heal up the mutual wounds of the North and South.

That message which is one of the ablest State documents of modern times, ought to go far to restore the relations of the still dissevered peoples. If any one thing is more marked than another, it is the haste with which the President has striven to resign his vast military control over the conquered States. Military domination by one section of a republican people over another is inconsistent with republican principle. He saw that while military domination lasted, Northern capital and enterprise would not find its way into the South. The citizens of the free, legitimate, and well understood governments of the North would not exchange their privileges for the arbitrary and fitful operations of military law, that perpetuated the evil which it is the interest of all parties rapidly to heal. But he sees equally the necessity of maintaining his authority over the South until its intentions shall have set steadily in the direction of loyalty and peace.

Whatever may be the future policy of the various States in reference to the President's demand, that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery be ratified, the object is about to be secured in an indirect way by a Bill which has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sumner to enforce it by punishing attempts to control the services of any person contrary to the amendment. The matter is now in the hands of Congress, and already there are symptoms of the stormy session which lies before it.

MR. TEMPLE left Nagpore on Friday, the 19th instant, on a lengthened tour in the Jubbulpore Division, visiting the newly ceded tract of Byragogurh, and the Mundlah district. He is not expected to return to Nagpore until April.

THE *Courier de Marseille* of 1st December says:—"That an ingenious mechanician of Brussels is about to patent a curious invention to announce the departures and arrivals of railway trains. It is of the dimensions of a common clerk, and will be placed at the public monuments and at the railway stations. Three minutes before the departure it will play an air in the time of the ordinary quick step; and one minute before the departure a rapid tinkling, or an air in four measures, will announce the time fixed; at the same time, a transparent frame will indicate time of departure, the destination, and the time of arrival. The inventor asserts that his machine will indicate as many as twenty departures per hour, either by day or night."

WE learn from Bombay (says the *Indian Daily News*) that by the return of Sir Joseph Arnould, the appointment of Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey as Acting Chief Justice expired on the 29th of last month. The petition got up by a clique of natives to have him removed with disgrace from his office has therefore entirely failed. At the same time we cannot but remark on the cunning manner in which this petition against Mr. Anstey was forwarded to Government only three days before his known time of retirement; and this was doubtless thus arranged with the intention of creating an impression among the ignorant or ill-informed of the native community that the one was the effect of the other. We do not see how Government can avoid taking up the matter; and if the independence of the judicial office is to be vindicated, and justice to be duly administered according to European, and not according to native ideas, we think that such conspiracies as that against Mr. Anstey should be put down at once with a high hand. There can be no middle course in the action to be taken in this affair, and it will be necessary for the Government either to express its censure of Mr. Anstey's proceedings, or by appointing him to an Acting Judgeship to mark its approbation of the firm and independent manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

THE *Hurkaru*:—Of course our readers know that there has been in Nepaul, since the year 1857, as nice a set of Oudh rebels as a government would like to "bag." We now hear that the numbers have been considerably thinned by a variety of influences, and that the leaders are "biting the finger of despair with the teeth of hope deferred." Brijis Kadir, the Begum Huzrut-Mahal, and Krista Bahee the widow (?) of the Cawnpore fiend, Nana Sahib, are represented as crooning together a Hindoostanee version of "Is there a man with soul so dead," and expressing a melancholy desire to visit once more the "home of their youth" and lay their bones by "fair Goomtee's waters." They have accordingly attacked Sir Jung Bahadoor, imploring him to use his influence with the terrible Governor General of India, and obtain permission for them to return to their native country, and reside peaceably in it—with surveillance. It requires no prophet to foretell the issue of such an application should it be made.

THE *Englishman*:—We are informed that an extensive malpractice has been discovered in the record room of the Jessore Collectorate. The discovery was made almost by accident. The head clerk of the magisterial department intimated to the Magistrate and Collector, that a party who had a suit in the Additional Judge's Court had applied for a copy of a suspicious document. This led Mr. Monro to make a summary investigation, the result of which showed that one Gooroochurn had, in collusion with a duftry of the Magistrate's office, substituted a forged petition for a genuine one filed by one Gredhur Mitter, and this forged petition was expected to be of service in the pending suit. It came out further that this Gooroochurn was the cousin of the Collectorate Record-keeper, and that it was the latter who was specially interested in the suit. Mr. Monro's suspicion being aroused, he examined the almirah of *lakhiraj taidads* of which the Record-keeper kept the key. Of 34,000 of these documents, 30,000 were entered in a register, and it occurred to Mr. Monro that if any malpractices had been committed, the unregistered *taidads* would probably have been selected for the purpose. O more than 2,000 of these examined by Mr. Monro and his Assistant, it was found that about one half were manifest forgeries, "and the remaining numbers nearly all suspicious." Mr. Monro was unable, in the course of so cursory an examination, to determine the date of the forgeries. Some of the registered *taidads* that were inspected were also found to be manifest forgeries. The general impression in regard to them was that they appeared to be only somewhat less suspicious than the unregistered ones. Mr. Monro found also that the valuable records of the quinquennial settlement had been tampered with, and that forgeries of judicial awards had been committed. There appeared also reason to believe that fees levied in the record room, from parties applying for copies of papers, were not always credited in full.

As already stated, the examination was a cursory one. The Commissioner of the Division desired the further investigations to be entrusted to Deputy Collector Annund Mohen Mozomdar, in whose room he asked for another Deputy Collector for the trial of rent suits. The Government has complied with the Commissioner's request. The Record-keeper has absconded, and the Collector is taking steps to secure his arrest.

ENGLISH manufacturers, (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), it seems certain, do send very inferior cotton goods to India, so inferior that one-fifth of them have been found liable to mildew. The substance employed, whatever it is, seems to be much more injurious to the fabric than the rice water with which the natives weigh their own silks and muslins, and which does not hurt the fibre. The practice is most reprehensible, but the manufacturers' defence deserves a hearing. They say there is no fraud in the matter. Their customers are not innocent country folk, but acute dealers, who know perfectly well what they are buying, and understand that the cheapness on which they insist is only obtainable at the sacrifice of quality. The immense rise in the price of cotton has compelled them to provide an inferior article for their poorer customers, who cannot have low prices and durability both together. The defence is sound as far as it goes, provided the manufacturers *call* the cheap stuffs "mildewed madapollams," but as they will not do this, they had better risk a trifling rise in price, and sell always what they profess to sell. A Hindoo scrutinizes his calico thread by thread, and if he takes a prejudice against particular marks, nothing on earth will induce him to purchase them again.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—A curious advertisement has appeared in the *Times*, addressed "To Daring Hunters and Adventurous Travellers." Count de Moynier, "Member of the Geographical Society of France, and grandson, on his mother's side, of Lieutenant-General William Burn surnamed the Hero of Delhi," thinks that the British public must see the necessity of entering into close relations with King Theodorus of Abyssinia, and he therefore proposes to organize a joint-stock company (limited), with a capital of £20,000 in £200 shares, "to hunt the elephant, panther, and gazelle" in that "magnificent and salubrious country," which, according to the Count, is only twelve days distant from Paris (*via* Suez). If we are not very much mistaken, we think we have read of Count de Moynier before. A nobleman of that name, or some name very much like it, about a year ago placed himself at the head of a party of weak-minded Frenchmen, whom he undertook to lead against the elephants, panthers, and gazelles of Abyssinia; but somehow or other, the daring hunters and adventurous travellers never got farther than Alexandria, where they were left to shift for themselves as best they could. The Count de Moynier, who now advertises in the *Times*, gives as his reference Major-General Stisted, of Dovercourt, near Harwich. Before we take shares in this *partie de chasse*, and purchase our rifle and gamebag, we shall require a distinct assurance from General Stisted that the two expeditions have not been organized by one and the same speculator.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY, 8-20 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 17¾d., the advance in the Bank rate of discount has made the market very depressed. The advance was excited partly in consequence of the foreign demand for gold.

Another fire has occurred at the St. Catherine's Docks, large quantities of jute, flax, coir fibre, and tallow being destroyed. The total damage is estimated at £200,000.

LONDON, 5TH JANUARY, 6.40 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 17½d.; market steady.
Bengal Cotton 13d.
Manchester market nothing doing.
7lb. 40 in. Shirtings 15s.
No. 40 Twist 2s. 2d.
Consols 87.

Discount rate fully maintained, but money abundant.

A military revolt has broken out in Madrid and Bayonne. The Minister of Marine is pursuing the insurgents. Cabo has retired towards the mountains. General Prim is reported to be instigating the insurgents.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 18TH DEC.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the Viceroy's retirement.

A meeting of the Port Canning Company is to be held on the 24th inst., when a dividend of 2½ per cent. will be declared.

CALCUTTA, 19TH JANUARY.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 11-12 to Rs. 12.
Five per cent., Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12.
Five & half percent., Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-12.
Exchange, 2s. 2¼d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 15s. to £1 10s.
Jute, £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
Seeds, £2.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-1 per piece.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 9 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, rather quiet.
Market for Twist, quiet but steady.

GALLE, 18th Jan.
Mail Steamer *Formosa* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Mahratta*, from Glasgow, signalled.
Steamer *Martaban*, from England, signalled.

GALLE, 19th Jan.
Mail Steamer *Behar*, from Bombay, signalled.

FAO, 18th Jan.
Mail Steamer *Penang* just passed for Bushire.

KURRACHEE, 18th Jan.
Steamer *Comorin* arrived.

CALICUT, 19th Jan.
Steamer *Orissa*, from Cochin, anchored.

CANNANORE, 19th Jan.
Steamer *Cheduba* sailed for Tellicherry.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. ALFRED HENRY LOUIS was yesterday sworn in before the Acting Chief Justice and admitted to the Bar of the High Court.

THE magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court was engaged a short time yesterday afternoon in disposing of Municipal cases.

MR. FRANCIS LLOYD, the Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, has been appointed in room of Mr. Gibbs, as Judge and Session Judge of Poona.

THE second annual meeting of the Girgaum Library takes place this evening at half past 6 o'clock. Members and others interested are requested to attend.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—We are requested to state that the Faculty of Civil Engineering will meet on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M.; and the Faculty of Law will meet on Saturday the 27th instant at 4 P. M. (and not to-day.)

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 18th and 6 P. M. of the 19th January: max. 56 hours 45 minutes; min. 43 hours.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe, 8th, and the United Kingdom, 9th January.

THE woman Jingee, who caused a miscarriage, and Cassee, woman, who assisted her in the act, were placed before F. L. Brown, Esq., yesterday, charged with the above offence. His Worship was engaged in the investigation of the case the greater part of the day, and after recording the evidence of several witnesses, the case was again adjourned till this day (Saturday).

THE following gentlemen have been appointed by the Judges of the High Court to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Vakeel:—Mr. Raymond West, Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court; the Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, Mr. Muckoondrao Bhaskerjee, Moonsiff of Pauwell; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narrayen Mandlik, Pleader, High Court; and Mr. Nanabhoy Haridass, Pleader, High Court.

THE following passengers will proceed this evening by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Gunga*, Captain Manscom, to Aden and Suez:—Paymaster and Mrs Spiller, 56th Foot, and four children; Captain Clutterbuck, 56th Foot; Colonel R. McDonald, 92nd Highlanders; Miss Amalia Jackson; Mr. Pigott; Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child; Lieut. Morgan, R. E.; Mr. Millar; Mr. Anderson; and one Paymaster Serjeant of H. M.'s 56th Foot.

PROGRAMME of music to be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. "Rifles" on the Esplanade:—

March	"Defilier"	Preiss.
Scena Ed Aria	"Nabucco"	Verdi.
Quadrilles	"Scotch"	Faust.
Selection	"Maritana"	Wallace.
Valse	"Passion Flower"	Coote.
Polka	"Jenny L'Hirondelle"	Lachner.

AN inquest was held on Thursday last at the Morgue, Kamateepoora, before Dr. T. Hewlett, Coroner, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a goldsmith, aged about twenty years, named Hurjeevun Gulloo. It appears that the deceased had been suffering from rheumatism for the last three months. No medical man attended him during that time, but he took some domestic medicine. The day previous to his death at mid-day the deceased came from his shop, and told his uncle to fetch a doctor as he was unwell. From the evidence of Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah it appears that, on Wednesday at 1 P. M., he was called to see the deceased. On his questioning him as to what was the matter, he said that he had taken a piece of Butch Nath (Aconitum Ferox) by mistake with long pepper and honey. The deceased further said that he was suffering from rheumatic affections of the legs, for which he was advised to apply Butch Nath by a native druggist. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by taking internally a poisonous drug through a mistake.

THE "CONSPIRACY" AGAINST MR. ANSTEY.—Mr. Anstey, on the Acting Chief Justice taking his seat on the Bench yesterday, again brought forward the case in which his client, Gungadass Toolseydass, had been unable to obtain the services of any of the attornies of the High Court to instruct Mr. Anstey in his case. The learned counsel spoke at some length, after which Gungadass Toolseydass was put into the witness box, when he declared that he had been to no less than nine attornies in Bombay, all of whom refused to take up his case. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, was then subjected to an examination, when he admitted that he had been in communication with the whole of the attornies practising in Bombay to whom he had submitted a letter in his own handwriting to which they had given their concurrence not to send any briefs to Mr. Anstey. His Lordship, after hearing the evidence of the defendent in the suit and Mr. Crawford's statement, held that Mr. Anstey should be permitted to receive the brief in the case in question from the suitor personally. It was intimated that the other Judges would be consulted with a view of fixing a day for hearing Mr. Anstey in respect to the rule which made it necessary for counsel to be instructed by an attorney.

The case was then called on for trial and occupied the whole of the remainder of the day and was not concluded when the Court rose.

WE hear that, on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government has sanctioned an increase to the salary of the District Judge at Surat, from Rs. 2,338 to Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and has assimilated it to that of the other district Judges in the Bengal, Bombay and the Madras Presidencies, on the ground that the duties of that officer have been of late greatly increased in consequence of there being only one officer as Magistrate and Collector, instead of two as was the case before, and a portion of whose duties have devolved upon the Judge,—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 13.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S "OCTAVIA."

WE on Thursday reported the arrival of H. M.'s screw steam frigate *Octavia*, 39 guns, commanded by Commodore Hillyar This splendid vessel left Plymouth on the 30th September, under steam for Maderia, which port she reached on the 9th October, having averaged under steam power about 10 knots a day. She there found H. M.'s Gunboat *Linnett* at anchor; the same evening H. M.'s steamer *Constance* arrived, which was followed by H. M.'s steamer *Arethusa*. The American Consul came on board on the 11th idem under a salute of 7 guns. The *Constance* left on the 14th, and the *Octavia* sailed subsequently on the same day. She anchored at Sierra Leone on the 25th idem, for the purpose of receiving a number of Kroomen from H. M.'s store ship *Isis*, and left under steam on the 27th. Crossed the line on the 1st November, when the usual ceremony of shaving, &c. was gone through. On the 2nd idem, a first class boy named Robert Morcum fell from the futtock rigging on to the deck, and died from the injuries received a few hours afterwards, his remains being committed to the deep on the same day. On the 11th, an able-bodied seaman fell overboard, when the boats were promptly lowered and the man picked up. On the 28th took moorings at the Cape, in Simon's Bay, where they found H. M.'s *Seringapatam*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cockburn, also H. M.'s steamer *Valorous*. Leave was given in turn to the several watches of the ship for a run on shore. On the 2nd December H. M.'s. S. *Conqueror*, 78 guns, Captain Luard, arrived on her way home from China, and shortly afterwards the *Octavia* again slipped moorings and steamed out of Simon's Bay.

The ship was under sail most of the time from the Cape, and proved herself to be a first rate sailer, having averaged fully 11 knots between the southward of the Cape and Bombay.

The *Octavia* is a fine specimen of naval architecture; she is considerably longer than the *Severn*, being 3,161 tons, while the latter is but 2,767. The *Severn* carries 35 guns, and the *Octavia* 39. Her complement of men is 515. The vessel is in excellent trim in every respect; her armament, all Armstrong's on mahogany carriages, being polished up in such a manner as would lead landsmen to infer that they were intended for ornament rather than use, but we of course, have had some little experience in these things, and therefore know that there is that beneath their shining coats which would make them ugly customers to any enemy who might have the temerity to come within range,—when manned by the gallant crew of the *Octavia*. This vessel relieves the *Severn*, which returns to England very shortly, when Commodore Hillyar will assume the command of the station. We need hardly say that the officers will receive a hearty welcome from our fellow citizens, and we hope to have the pleasure of meeting them on many occasions, and expect to see them all at the Governor's Ball on the 7th proximo.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. CHAPPLE'S LECTURE ON THE PROGRESS OF ART.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. Edward Chapple delivered his promised lecture at the Town Hall in connection with the Mechanics' Institution. The subject selected was the "Progress of Art—ancient, mediæval, and modern."

Mr. Chapple was introduced to the audience by Mr. Hodgart, President of the Institution, and commenced as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—To trace the progress of Art from its dawn to its noontide splendour; from man's earliest dream of beauty to the embodied creation of fancy and genius; from the first throbbing of that spirit which nature breathes into intelligence and quickens it to the highest and holiest aspirations; we must go back to the grey dawn of antiquity. Far away, beyond the broken fragments of Ancient History, and the wondrous stories of tradition, to the testimony of Hebrew prophets; before the sculptured transcripts of Jewish Art decorated the arch of Titus; before a stone was laid of the walled cities of Canaan; before the Israelite raised a monument above the grave of Rachel; before the battle of Magnete was immortalized by the pencil of Bularchus; and before the rocks of the Thebaid were beautified by the chisel of the Egyptian. The lecturer then traced the birth of Art from the time that the first fisherman painted his canoe and the hunter carved his spear shaft, and the warrior adorned his sword hilt—to the period when the suggestions of fancy decorated the idol in the first temple of the old city of Heliopolis. He traced architecture from the first monuments of the Jews to the temples of Egypt under Pharaoh, and from the buildings of the Pelasgi to the ruins of Stonehenge. Egyptian architecture, its rise and progress, the lecturer recounted until it fell, after the conquest by Cambyses. On the architecture of Greece and Rome in the time of Pericles and Augustus, Mr Chapple dwelt at great length, showing the effects of works of genius on a highly sensitive people, and the causes which led to the decline of Art. Christian architecture he traced from the Byzantine period through mediæval Gothicism to its revival under Brunelleschi, and to the classic period in England. Painting Mr. Chapple followed in its progress from its cradle to its prime, its effects on the ancients, and the influence which Christianity had on it when Constantine reigned by the Bosphorous. He dwelt at great length and in passionate language on the lovely creations the painters' fancy has bequeathed to us. The history of sculpture, too, Mr. Chapple traced with a masterhand. He showed from the records of nations—some of which have been forgotten in the advance of time—the condition of art when the world was yet young. He showed from the history of the world the causes which led to the decline of art in all nations. He unfolded the records of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. He traced the history of Assyria and Persia from ruined monuments—and modern nations from contemporary writers. In a word, Mr. Chapple eloquently dwelt on the rise, progress and decline of Art in all ages, and showed an intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern history, and of the science and literature of Europe. Mr. Chapple concluded an instructive and highly classical lecture as follows:—Without the sacred presence of art, what a waste would this earth be. No visions of beauty, no expressions of joy, no lessons from the past for man, no rapture for the poet, no day-dream for the painter, no embodied loveliness for the sculptor. Art is the interpreter of the past. It takes the students by the hand and preaches to him as he gazes with prayerful heart on the broken altars of Baal in the city of the Sun. It leads him to the valley land of the Nile to learn from the dreary creed of the Pagan the urgency of revelation. It stands by his side as he wanders through the endless avenues of obelisks and statues in the Theban gardens, where the white robed priests of Isis contended with the inspired prophets of the Hebrews. It breathes soft memories to his soul on the plains of Shinar, even though he misses the perfume which rose from the hanging gardens of the Median bride. It leads him through the portals of antiquity where the dust shines like a robe of stars to learn from the tombs of kings the secret of past greatness. It leads him to the shores of the lovely Egean, to the sun-lit slopes of Asia Minor among the sparkling vine leaves of the Cyclades, where beauty was canonized, where Love was deified, where the loveliness of Aphrodite was pledged in the wine cups of Chios, where Plato told of friendships borrowed from the stars, where tenderness spoke from the pale features of Psyche. There Art fulfils her mission—There human consciousness stands aside from the sounds of life and from the shadows which dim the soul, and amid the purple dreams of fancy mingles in the mysteries of nature, a part of its living presence—sharing its sabbath of repose, worshipping it by the murmuring of waters—by the spot when the young leaves are breathing—by the shore where the waves roll the rippling sun light to the strand, by the hillside where the air sleeps on the bosom of flowers. And ever as it hears the voice of nature breathing to the soul, it turns to Art for interpretation.

The lecturer concluded amid loud and prolonged applause. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. Dr Wilson to Mr. Chapple for the instructive, elegant, classical, and eloquent lecture he had delivered, which was seconded by Mr. J. Hodgart.

The lecture took an hour and a quarter to deliver. It is shortly to appear in print.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held yesterday forenoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, His Excellency the Governor presiding. The other members of Council present were—His Excellency Lieut. General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.; Hon. B. H. Ellis; Hon. C. J Erskine; Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Hon. Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur; Hon. Premabhai Hemabhai; Hon. Lieut. Colonel Marriott; Hon. G. Foggo.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. A. J. Hunter, having made the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance, took his seat as a member of the Council.

ASSENT TO BILLS BY THE VICEROY.

Letters were presented to the Council from the Government of India conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the useless Records Bill, the Bill to extend Act XX. of 1863 to Canara, and the Sind Local Taxation Bill; and sanctioning the introduction of the Poisons Bill.

SIND COURTS BILL.

Mr. Erskine, in moving the second reading of "A Bill declaratory of the Constitution of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature and of the Courts of Revenue in the Province of Sind," observed that some hon. members might remember that this bill was introduced in the Council a considerable time ago, and after the first reading was referred to a select committee, who took great pains in considering it. Subsequently, however, the further progress of the bill was arrested, owing chiefly to a discussion which arose in regard to the establishment of a Court at Kurrachee; and he believed it was only since the last meeting of the Council that intimation had been received that that measure would not be proceeded with at present. It had already been explained to the Council that, on the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure for Sind, it was found that the courts existing at that time were not altogether adequate to meet the fresh requirements of the administration, or in some respects altogether adapted to some of the new provisions of the law. It was desirable, therefore, as far as possible, to remedy that inconvenience, and that could only be done by some such bill as this. He observed from the rules that assenting to the second reading of a bill would be considered merely as assenting to the principle of the bill; and he would propose that, if that were done, the bill be again referred to a select committee, with a request that they would submit their report with the least possible delay. He did not propose, therefore, to enter into any consideration at present of the sections of the bill, but in the meantime would merely move that the Council assent to the second reading of the bill.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Ellis, the Advocate General, and Mr. Erskine, with instructions to report at next meeting of the Council.

RULES FOR THE PREVENTION OF GAMBLING.

"A Bill for the prevention of Gambling in certain places in the Presidency of Bombay" was brought forward for the second reading. The first section of the bill provides that it shall apply (1) to all cities and towns beyond the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay to which the Governor in Council shall direct it to be applied, provided that each of such cities or towns shall contain not less than five thousand inhabitants and have a magistrate, invested with the full powers of a magistrate under the Penal Code, residing in it; (2) to all railway station houses beyond the jurisdiction of the High Court and to all places surrounding and not less than distant from such station houses. The 2nd section renders any owner or occupier of a house which he uses, or permits any other to use, as a common gaming house; and any person who manages or assists in conducting the business of such a house, liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. The 3rd section enacts that whoever shall be found gaming in any such house, or present for the purpose of gaming, "whether by playing for any money, wager, stake, or otherwise," shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; and any person found present shall be presumed, until the contrary appear, to have been there for the purpose of gaming. The 4th section empowers any magistrate exercising the full powers of a magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, or to any superintendent of police of a district who has been invested with similar powers, upon satisfying himself that there are good grounds for suspicion, to give a special warrant to any police officer of not less rank than a foujdar, to enter any such house, apprehend all persons whom he finds therein, and to sieze all articles reasonably suspected to be used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming. Section 5 provides that if gaming instruments are found in a house suspected of being a common gaming house, it shall be evidence, until the contrary be made to appear, that such house is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were present for the purpose of gaming. The following section provides, on conviction, for the destruction of gaming instruments. By Section 7 it is made unnecessary to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake. The next section provides for the indemnification of witnesses, and section 9 authorizes the magistrate to pay an informer a portion of the fine. The 10th section enacts that a police officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming in any public street, place, or thoroughfare, or any person, in any such place, setting birds or animals to fight, or any person aiding and abetting such public fighting of birds and animals; and that any such offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding a month. Section 11 states that nothing in this Act shall be held to apply to any game of mere skill wherever played. The following section gives jurisdiction in such offences to any local magistrate, and the concluding one makes the Act to come into operation, so far as it applies to railway stations and their environs, a month after it shall obtain the assent of the Governor General.

Mr. Ellis moved the second reading, and in doing so remarked that it would be in the recollection of the Council that a bill was introduced by their late colleague, Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, having for its object the prevention of gambling in the Presidency of Bombay; but as on reference to the Government of India it appeared that that Government was averse to such an extension of an Act which had been framed to meet the requirements of the Presidency town, the original idea of having it made applicable to the whole Presidency was abandoned—and, he thought, properly. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Council last year, he, having been entrusted with the charge of the bill in consequence of the lamented decease of their late colleague, proposed to the Council that the bill should be referred to a select committee with a view to its amendment in accordance with the views of the Government of India, and to consider certain other defects which appeared to him to exist in the bill. The consequence was that the bill, as now presented for a second reading, was an entirely new bill, and even its title had been altered to indicate its restricted application to "certain places" in the Presidency. And he thought it had been framed in a manner which would commend itself to the approval of the Council. They had had the good fortune to have on the committee the Advocate General, Mr. White, who took the very greatest pains in giving them the benefit not only of his ordinary judgment, but in tracing up to the times of Henry VIII. and the most remote statutes of the English law, the origin of gaming laws in England, and the means that were taken to repress gambling when it became obnoxious to the public. Having gone through all these statutes, and having searched far and wide the laws against gaming in other places, they drafted the bill in its present form, and it would be seen that it referred to two classes of offences. The latter part of the bill referred to gaming in the public streets, where it exercised a bad example over many besides those who took part in it, while gaming in private houses was a matter which more concerned the parties themselves. In that portion of the bill power was given to the police to apprehend persons found gaming in the public streets. The other class of offences it was more difficult to deal with, for in regard to them they had to deal with the privacy of houses and give power to the police to enter houses which were suspected of being used for the purposes of gaming. It was necessary to be very cautious in giving such powers to the police, and to be careful to temper them by such provisions as might ensure as far as possible that the police would not unnecessarily cause grievous annoyance to respectable people. The result of the committee's deliberations was such he hoped as would be approved by the Council. They had guarded against any inexperienced officer taking upon himself to enter houses or search private rooms, by providing that in every such case a warrant must be given by a magistrate, or a superintendent of police invested with the full powers of a magistrate; and it was made incumbent upon that magistrate or superintendent of police to satisfy himself by reasonable enquiries that there were sufficient grounds for supposing that the house was a house used for the purpose of gaming. The parts of the Presidency to which it was proposed to restrict the operation of the Act were—firstly, large towns, provided that they should contain, separately, not less than 5,000 inhabitants, and that there should be a resident magistrate. The other class of cases was one of which the necessity was made apparent in the neighbourhood of Bombay. They were aware that in Bombay the Police Act made gambling punishable. The consequence was that persons who were disposed to gamble there, and found they could not do it, took the train and went out to the nearest railway station, and there set up a gaming house, where people would go and gamble to the great disgust of all respectable people in the neighbourhood. Quarrels and disturbances accompanied those gaming places, and pockets were picked to make up for losses which had been incurred; and one consequence of this was that respectable persons who were accustomed to go in second class carriages to Coorla were now unable to travel in them. The nuisance had become so great that it was quite time to put it down; and a petition had been presented to Government praying that it might be suppressed. The bill was accordingly made to apply to railway stations; and their neighbourhood; and there had been a little difference of opinion in committee as to what should be the limiting distance from the station to which it should apply. The hon. gentleman did not propose that the bill should be considered in detail now, and he had one or two amendments to suggest which he would submit at next reading.

The bill was read a second time.

COURTS OF REVENUE BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of "A Bill to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases and to vest such jurisdiction in the Courts of Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency,"

Mr. Ellis suggested verbal alterations in Sections 5 and 9, and moved that the following section be inserted after Section 7:—

"It shall be lawful for the pleaders engaged in the Revenue Courts in any original suits or appeals which may be pending in the said Courts at the time when this Act comes into operation to plead and act in the said original suits and appeals in the Civil Courts to which the said original suits and appeals shall be transferred under Section VII. of this Act, although the said pleaders may not have been authorized under any existing law to plead and act in the said Civil Courts."

The amendments were approved, and the bill read a third time and passed.

BILL TO EXTEND ACT I. TO SIND.

On the order of the day for the third reading of "A Bill to extend the Provisions of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 to the province of Sind," Mr. Ellis suggested two unimportant alterations, which were agreed to; and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

PORT DUES BILL.

"A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of the Bombay Presidency," was brought forward to be read a first time. The sections of it are as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of the Port of Bombay, should be consolidated and amended; it is enacted as follows:—

I. Act IX. of 1858 (*for the levy of Port-dues in certain Ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay*), Act. XV. of 1861 (*for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of the Concan*), (Bombay) Act VII. of 1862 (*for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of the North Canara District*) are hereby repealed, except in so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act.

II. The Ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of the Port of Bombay, shall be divided, for the purposes of this Act, into two groups, namely, the Northern Group, which shall comprise the Ports named in the Schedule A annexed to this Act, and the Southern Group, which shall comprise the Ports named in Schedule B.

III. Port-dues at a rate not exceeding the rate of two annas for every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards, (except fishing boats) which shall enter any of the said Ports.

IV. When any vessel enters any of the said Ports, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair) the Port-dues chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

V. Provided that when any vessel having left any of the said Ports is compelled to re-enter such Port, or to enter any other of the said Ports named in the same Schedule, by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no Port due shall be chargeable in respect of such Vessel.

VI. No vessel shall be required to pay at the same Port any Port due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in the same calendar month, or oftener than once in thirty days: Provided always that any coasting steamer paying the Port dues, provided for in Section III. of this Act, at any one of the Ports in the northern or southern group, shall not be chargeable for the said dues at any other Port or Ports within the same group as the Port at which such dues were paid oftener than as in this Section aforesaid.

VII. For the purposes of Section XLIV. of Act XXII. of 1865, the several Ports, comprised in each of the Schedules A. and B. annexed to this Act shall be regarded respectively as one Port, and the sums received respectively on account of Port dues at the several Ports named in each of the said Schedules shall form separate funds, which shall be termed respectively "the Northern Ports' Fund" and "the Southern Ports' Fund."

VIII. All sums received on account of Port-dues at any of the Ports comprised in each of the groups specified above shall be available for the payment of all such expenses as are described in Section XLIV. of the said Act XXII. of 1855, incurred on account of any of the Ports in the same group.

IX. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after

X. The Local Government shall, on or before the said pursuant to Section XLII. of the said Act XXII. of 1855, declare by notification to be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* the rate at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Ports, subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date

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no Port-due shall be levied at any of the said port except under the authority of the said Act XXII. of 1855 and of this Act.

XI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII. of 1855.

The ports named in Schedule A. are:—Surat, Bulsar, Gogo, Bowlearee, Khoon, Koluk, Oomersaree, Bhugwa, Dehej, Dehgaum, Tankaria, Broach, Calai, Murrolee, Oomergaum, Dhanoo River, Tarapoor, Satpatee, Mahim, Kelvey, Dantewra River, Bassein River, Ootun, Munnoree, Versoah, Bandora, Tanna River, Carinja River, Panwell River, and Thull. Those in Schedule B. are—Alibaugh, Mandway, Rewdunda, Thull Karee, Bankote River, Kelsee, Hurnee, Unjunwell River, Boria, Jyghur River, Rutnagherry, Poorunghur, Eshwuntghur River, Viziadroog River, Dewghur, Achray, Malwan, Newtee, Vingorla, Raicee, Karwar including Beitkul, Chendia, Ankola, Gungawally, Taddry, Coompta, Honore, Shiralee, Bhutkal, and Murdeshwur.

Mr. Foggo, in moving the first reading of this bill, said—This bill is introduced to give effect to some suggestions of Mr. George Inverarity, late Commissioner of Customs, and its object is to place all the ports of the Presidency, except Bombay, on the same footing as regards port dues; and in particular to exempt coasting steamers from payment of port dues more than once a month, and at more ports than one in the same group during that period, instead of being as at present required to pay at all ports they may touch at during the same month. That requirement prevents these steamers calling at minor ports on the coast, as the port dues, when they do so, frequently exceed the amount of freight and passage money realized. To effect this object the bill proposes:—1. To repeal the three Acts under which port dues of the Presidency are at present levied, viz., Act 9 of 1858 for levy of port dues in certain ports within the limits of the Gulf of Cambay; Act 15 of 1861, for the levy of port dues in the ports of the Concan; Act 7 of 1862 for the levy of port dues in the ports of the North Canara districts. 2. To divide the ports into two groups, viz., the northern group to comprise the ports enumerated in Schedule A, and the southern group comprising the ports in Schedule B, and to levy port dues at an uniform rate, subject to certain exceptions named in the bill. It is proposed also to add another clause in committee, providing for the investment in Government paper of the accumulated port funds which amount now, I understand, to some two lacs of rupees. I now move the first reading of this bill.

The bill was then read a first time, and referred to a committee consisting of the Advocate General, Mr. Rustomjee, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Foggo.

POISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee, in moving the first reading of "A Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of poisons in the Bombay Presidency," said—Since this subject was last before the Council, the Bill and Statement of objects and reasons have been translated and circulated. I now move the first reading of the bill. The member (Mr. Cassels) who first proposed to introduce the bill, stated enough to show the importance of the subjects and the desirability of having the existing law amended. I will not detain the Council except to make a very few remarks. There is no necessity to dwell on the dreadful nature of the crime of poisoning; it is the worst kind of murder, and has always been looked upon with horror. Indeed, I have read that many years ago in England there was a special punishment for the crime of poisoning. It was, that the person proved guilty should be boiled to death, and that persons have actually suffered this dreadful punishment. It is a well known fact, that the most deadly poisons are sold freely and without any restraint in the bazaar by persons who are almost entirely ignorant of the properties of the articles sold. No enquiry is made as to the purpose for which the poison is required—whether it is wanted for murder, or for medicinal purposes, or for use in trade or business, is all the same to the seller. He asks no questions. It may be one anna's or one rupee's worth that he sells. All he cares for is to get paid for what he sells, and he would as soon let a mere boy have a quantity of deadly poison (very likely not knowing its property) as he would to a skilled medical man. This is not a proper state of things, and I think it should be remedied. The sale of arsenic is a particularly dangerous trade. Arsenic, I believe, is tasteless as well as colourless, and can be administered in almost any kind of food without the person taking it detecting its presence. Then the symptoms of poisoning very much resemble cholera, and I am told that instances have been known to occur in Bombay of persons being treated for cholera when beyond all doubt they were suffering from the effects of taking poison. This is, I believe, well known, I am sorry to say, to many persons, as a medical gentleman of experience has informed me that there is more poisoning by arsenic, when cholera is prevailing, than at any other time. He states that cases have been brought under his notice of persons being taken to the hospital, said to have been attacked by cholera, when there is no question that they had been poisoned. In England it was thought necessary, so long ago as in 1851, to put some check on the sale of arsenic, so as to prevent not only intentional poisoning, but poisoning by accident. The English Act from which the present bill is mainly taken, provided for arsenic being coloured before it was sold. The same provision is inserted in this bill. If these precautionary measures are necessary in England, I need hardly say how much more necessary they must be in India. Look at the class of persons who sell poisons in the bazaar here. They are much more ignorant than those who trade in such articles in England. I am told that the principal retail dealers in poisons in England are chemists and druggists, most of whom are persons of education and respectability. But here the sellers I may say are all uneducated people. Then again look at the much smaller chance there is of a poisoner being detected in Bombay than in England. In this country decomposition takes place much sooner after death than it does in England, so that in most cases it would be perfectly impossible to detect any traces of poison even two days after death, whereas in cold climates, there are numerous instances on record of persons having been proved to have been poisoned, by the examination of their bodies, months and even years after death, and the murderers convicted and punished. The bill was submitted by me to several gentlemen, including amongst them Government officers of experience, for their opinion, and they have favoured me with valuable suggestions which will be laid before the select committee, and can then be appropriately considered. To those gentlemen I take this opportunity of tendering my grateful acknowledgments. I will now conclude by moving that the bill be read a first time and entrusted to a select committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine, the Hon'ble Mr. Foggo, the Hon'ble Mr. White, and the mover.

The bill was read a first time, and referred to the proposed committee.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier having in a few words expressed his gratification in taking his seat as a Member,

The Council adjourned.

THE FRACAS ON THE ESPLANADE.

YESTERDAY Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was engaged at the Fort Police Court in investigating a case, in which Lieutenant T. McLeod, of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, and Mr. J. S. B. Schrieber, late of the 5th Cavalry, were charged with assaulting Mr. M P. Tuback, and using abusive language.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Thacker, for the complainant.

Mr. Manisty for tht first defendant, Lieut. McLeod.

Mr. Barnard for Mr. Schrieber, the second defendant.

Mr. Barton, in opening the case, remarked it was one in which he hoped that equal justice would be dealt out between natives and Europeans, as it had been dealt out in many cases in this Court. It was a case in which the evidence was very clear; and he would show that defendants, after committing the wrong, were fully cognisant of it; that they at full gallop drove over five miles through different lanes and cross lanes in the island to avoid recognition, and to escape, if possible, the consequence of what they had done. It would appear that, on the night of the 26th December last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, near full-moon, Mr. Tuback was driving along the Esplanade from Khetwady towards Colaba, where he resides. He had not his lamps lighted, because there was no need for them, it being bright moonlight. Presently, a buggy drove up from the opposite direction; Mr. Tuback received a blow on the back; and, at the same moment, some gentleman in the buggy made use of the expression "you soor, where are your lamps?" The learned counsel was not in a position to prove who struck the blow or who used the abusive words; but he knew what a European would have done had he been insulted by a native, as Mr. Tuback had been by a European. He held that, in a Court of justice, there should be no distinction between natives and Europeans; and he knew from his personal experience, that they had always had equal justice done them. Mr. Tuback, being a man of pluck, turned and followed the offenders as far as the municipal tank on the Esplanade; and one of the gentlemen, observing that they were followed, called the complainant "soor ca butcha." They were chased through different lanes in the native town until they reached and drew up at the Bombay Hotel at Byculla, Mr. Tuback keeping in the rear. The defendants in a few minutes were both seen at the door of the hotel, when Mr. Schrieber said "Oh! it is only a d——d Parsee!" Mr. Tuback asked for their names, and eventually got them. The next morning the case came before Colonel Wilby, but the learned counsel would leave the witnesses to speak for themselves as to what occurred in the Colonel's presence. These were the whole of the facts. The prosecutor was anxious, for Colonel Wilby's sake, to accept an apology for this most unwarranted, most uncalled for, and most unjustifiable assault and abuse; and which, in the learned counsel's opinion, should never go unpunished, be the parties Europeans or natives. He argued that Mr. McLeod was aiding and abetting the other by driving him away in the buggy after the wrong had been committed. When the evidence had been laid before the Court, His Worship would be satisfied that he (Mr. Barton) had correctly stated the facts without colouring or exaggeration. The learned counsel deeply regretted that, after a wrong had been done, it should be persisted in to this moment, and that the defendants should have forgotten that the noblest thing a gentleman can do, having once committed a wrong, is to tender an apology.

His Worship suggested, in the interest of all the parties, that an amicable settlement should be come to. He stated, that for his part, he would be very glad if the case were settled outside the Court. Before the evidence was gone into, he could not say which side was in the wrong. There was no doubt that justice would be done here between the parties; but very often cases like this were worked up to create ill feeling among different sections of the community, who ought, for their common interest, to pull on well together. He, therefore, wished to know whether there yet was any hope of an amicable settlement of the case.

Mr. Barton—We are ready to accept an apology even now.

Mr. Barnard—While thankful for your Worship's advice, I am intructed to say that no assault was committed, and that we intend to make no apology whatever.

Mr. Manisty—As far as my client is concerned, we regret the abusive language which was used, and that is all that can be expected of us. We deny the assault.

Mr. Barton—As to Mr. McLeod, he has not been the worse of the two; and I know from my experience of courts martial, how these things must stand with him. No other barrister has had the duty of conducting so many cases at courts martial as I have had, and I should be glad, from what I know, to accept an expression of regret from Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Manisty—We are quite willing to express our regret that abusive language should have been used. I will not be misunderstood. Mr. McLeod would be glad to express his regret for the language which had been used. We deny the assault altogether.

Mr. Tuback—Under those circumstances I will not accept the apology, but will have the case gone through with.

Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, examined by Mr. Barton—I am at present a broker, and have been for some time. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 26th December last—a bright moonlight night, the day after the full moon—I was driving on the Esplanade towards Colaba. Near the Commercial Bank, I saw a buggy coming at full gallop and pass me. I saw there were in it two Europeans, one in uniform and the other in plain clothes. I was trotting, at the rate of about eight miles an hour. Lieut. McLeod was in uniform and Mr. Schrieber in plain clothes. As the buggy passed me a whip struck me on the back; and I heard a voice say, "you s——r, where are your lamps"? The voice and the cut of the whip were simultaneous. I am sure that Lieut. McLeod struck the blow: he was driving. It was an intentional blow, and not an accidental touch with the whip. Upon this I turned my buggy and followed them. They went at full gallop. I followed them only with the object to ascertain who they were. I managed to keep in sight of their buggy; which was going about fifteen miles an hour. I was driving a very good horse. Just near Ramlal's well, where the municipal water tank is, I heard their gorawallah tell them that I was following; and I heard a voice say in Hindoostanee "you child of a p—g." I then drove the horse at higher speed, and I said "come on, and I'll soon teach you better manners." I passed them and went in advance about 100 yards. My gorawallah told me that they had turned and gone back towards the Fort. I also turned and followed them, through Church Gate Street, thence through Church Lane by the side of the Secretariate, through Tamarind Lane, and thence into Meadow Street. They were galloping, and I was at a trot. During the whole of the chase I did not see one mounted policeman. Through Meadow Street I followed them on to the Esplanade. I came up with them again near the Cricket Club tent on the Esplanade. Then they tried to go into the Marine Lines through the green on the Esplanade. I was ready to follow them; and seeing this, they drove to the Circus tent. Thence they drove along Calbadevie on to Bhendy Bazaar, and by the Nagpada road, to the Bombay Hotel at Byculla. I saw the buggy stop, and both the gentlemen went into the hotel. I stood by the side of the Jamsetjee dhurumsalla. I then saw a policeman, but he refused to go after "goraloques," and said he would call a European constable I told him to do so. I saw Mr. Schrieber come to the door of the hotel, and Mr. McLeod came afterwards to the door. I was standing at the very same place. Mr. McLeod asked his friend to join him at the billiard room, whereupon Mr Schrieber said "Oh, it is only a d——d Parsee." I drove to the extreme end of the hotel, with a view to ascertain from the managing proprietor, Mr. Hewett, the names of the parties. I then heard sounds of "Ha, ha, ha," and on turning round saw it was Mr. Schrieber, who was making grimaces with both his hands. Mr. McLeod walked up to me and said "what do you mean by following us in this unwarrantable manner"? I said "I mean to have satisfaction for the assault and abusive language, and if you give me your name, it is all that I want at present." Mr. McLeod said "what evidence have you to show that I assaulted you? I deny having done anything of the sort." Mr. Schrieber said "you can have my name a dozen times, I am Mr. Schrieber, late of the 5th." The number of Mr. McLeod's regiment was on his cap; and when I saw that, I gave him my card. I said "you will hear of it in the morning from Colonel Wilby." I said further that "but for my respect for Col. Wilby, whom I had known for the last eight years, I should have resented and obtained satisfaction upon the spot." As I was driving, I heard Mr. McLeod say "Confound it!" After having reached my bungalow at Colaba, I was standing in my portico when I saw the same buggy with the same parties drive towards Upper Colaba. On the morning of the 27th December, I saw Colonel Wilby and told him what had occurred. He expressed his regret for it, and said he would see justice done me. I was told to see the Colonel at his bungalow at 12 o'clock the same day. I went thither at that hour, and saw Col. Wilby, Captain Twentyman, and Lieut. McLeod. Colonel Wilby asked me, pointing to Mr. McLeod, if he was the gentleman I complained of in the morning. I said "yes." Mr. McLeod said "my grievance is that he had no lamps and that he was driving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour." The Colonel said, in such a bright moonlight night, his having had no lamps was no grievance at all. Mr. McLeod said "I swear I never struck him with the whip nor used abusive language; and if the whip struck him, it must have been accidentally." I then asked what was the object of their running into all the lanes of Bombay if they were not ashamed of their conduct. He said it was done in fun. Colonel Wilby made a few remarks, which I don't think it right to state here; he remonstrated; and suggested an apology being made by Mr. McLeod. I told Cononel Wilby that I should take such steps as I might be advised by my solicitor to adopt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barnard—I believe I have had two or three such cases before—not more than three. I was in a row at Kurrachee, regarding an officer of the 21st Regiment.

Mr. Barton—I should advise my learned friend not to refer to the row at Kurrachee at all. The conduct of the parties was most shameful towards Mr. Tuback, for whom I appeared at the time and obtained an ample apology. It was due to his forbearance, at my advice, that those officers were not brought to a court martial. I have still got the papers with me; but from respect for the gentlemen, whom I have known for many years, I will not mention their names.

Mr. Barnard—I know how to perform my duty according to my instructions, and I won't be interrupted by my learned friend. I did not ask for his advice, and must be allowed to conduct my case as I think proper.

Mr. Tuback continued—I was not concerned in more than three rows. I was not fighting with, or abusive to, a gentleman at Kurrachee. I did not, nor do I now know, that Mr. Schrieber resides at the Bombay Hotel. I could not distinguish Mr. Schrieber at the parade. From Mr. McLeod admitting before Colonel Wilby, I can swear that it was Mr. Schrieber who abused me. I can recognise his voice from having heard it at the Circus. I cannot swear on what night I heard it there.

Mr. Barnard—It is important to fix the date, because it is likely my client was not there at all. (A laugh.)

Mr. Tuback—I don't recollect the date. The defendants did not give me their names, until I was about to call Mr. Hewett, the proprietor of the hotel. Mr. McLeod then came up, followed by Mr. Schrieber, I never lost sight of them from first to last.

Mr. Barnard—You were going at a furious rate?

Mr. Tuback—Just enough to keep pace with them.

Mr. Barnard—And you were going very fast?

Mr. Tuback—I had a spirited horse. (A laugh.)

Mr. Barnard—And you are a fast gentleman yourself? (Laughter.)

Mr. Tuback—I leave you to judge of that, because you are paid for judging of that. (Laughter.)

Mr Barnard—Did you see Mr. Hewett, the proprietor of the hotel?

Mr. Tuback—I did not.

Mr. Barnard—You said to my friend that you did?

Mr. Barton—No; nothing of the kind.

Mr. Tuback—I did not say that.

Mr. Barnard—You said that you would have given both the gentlemen a good thrashing?

Mr. Tuback—No; I did not.

Mr. Barnard—You wanted to show off your pugilism, as you have done before?

Mr. Tuback—I decline to answer your question.

Mr. Barnard—Oh! And the insult you suffered was so very little, that you were ready at once to accept an apology!

Mr. Tuback—Yes, from respect for Colonel Wilby.

Mr. Barnard—Have you known him long?

Mr. Tuback—Yes, for the last eight years.

Mr. Barnard—Had you business relations with Colonel Wilby?

Mr. Tuback—Yes; and I knew him in other ways.

Mr. Barton—I protest against this sort of cross-examination as most unseemly and unprofessional. I would never have put such a question.

Colonel Wilby, who was sitting in Court—Mr. Tuback is mistaken. I had not a single business relation with him. It is improper to refer to one's private affairs in this way, when it is unnecessary to do so.

Mr. Manisty—My client had nothing to do with the question; and we are sorry it should have been put.

Mr. Barton—It is quite worthy of you, Mr. Manisty.

Colonel Wilby to Mr. Barnard—I have had no business relation with him; and your question was not a proper one.

Mr. Barnard—I must use my discretion in the matter; and must do my duty to my client.

His Worship—The question has nothing to do with the charge under investigation; and I must ask you, Mr. Barnard, not to put any irrelevant question.

Mr. Barnard, to witness—How could you follow them if you went at a trot?

Mr. Tuback—I did follow them at a trot, even though they were going fifteen miles an hour.

Mr. Barnard—When was it you heard the words "child of a pig" used?

Mr. Tuback—When I overtook them near the municipal tank.

Mr. Barnard—You told them "I will teach you good manners?"

Mr. Tuback—"I will teach you better manners," I said. (A laugh.)

Mr. Barnard—What did you mean by that?

The witness's answer was inaudible at the reporter's table.

Mr. Barnard—Then you were indignant, you who had been so often indignant at previous rows?

Mr. Tuback—I was very indignant at that abusive expression being used.

Mr. Barnard—Did you not say you would thrash both the gentlemen if you had the chance?

Mr. Tuback—No; certainly not.

Mr. Barnard—They were going fifteen miles an hour, and you said you were going eight—how did you, then, follow them?

Mr. Tuback—I said I was going at the rate of eight miles before the assault took place; and afterwards I had to go at the same rate as they.

Mr. Barnard—You stood at some distance from the hotel, and yet you say you never lost sight of the gentlemen?

Mr. Tuback—When I say I never lost sight of them, I mean sight of the buggy.

Mr. Barnard—Who was with you in your buggy?

Mr. Tuback—My gorawallah. He is here.

Mr. Barnard—How long were you at the hotel?

Mr. Tuback—About ten minutes.

Mr. Barnard—Are you sure who made the grimaces?

Mr. Tuback—Mr. Schrieber. I turned round on hearing. "Ha, ha, ha," and saw him doing that.

Mr. Barnard—Are you sure the exclamation did not come from the billiard-table?

Mr. Barton—I don't see what the billiard-table has to do here. (A laugh.)

Mr. Barnard—I happen to be residing at the hotel, and know that the billiard table is quite near; and Mr. Tuback may be mistaken.

Mr. Tuback—No; I am quite sure as to that.

Mr. Barnard—Have you never said that you would take the matter into your own hands.

Mr. Tuback—Certainly not; I have said to friends that, though I was capable of taking the matter into my own hands, I did not intend to do so.

Mr. Barnard—Oh, yes, you are capable of doing that—nobody questions it; for you have done it in previous rows. (Laughter.) Will you swear you saw the same parties in the buggy on their return home towards Colaba?

Mr. Tuback—Yes; I saw the same parties in the buggy from my portico, where I was standing.

Mr. Manisty, before cross-examining Mr. Tuback, said I wish it to be distinctly understood that my client had nothing to do with the question regarding Colonel Wilby's business relations; and we both regret the question should have been put.

Mr. Barnard to Colonel Wilby.—If that question has caused you any pain, I beg your pardon; and express regret both for myself and my client.

His Worship—This explanation will be satisfactory to Colonel Wilby.

Mr. Barton—I should never have thought of putting such a question. It is quite unprofessional.

Colonel Wilby made a remark which was not audible.

Mr Manisty to witness—Can you distinctly swear that you saw the whip in Mr. McLeod's hands?

Mr. Tuback—It was in Mr. McLeod's hands, and he was driving the buggy. It touched me slightly.

Mr. Barton—This business at Kurrachee took place in 1856-57, when I was there as your counsel?

Mr. Tuback—Yes.

Mr. Barton—You need not mention any names, and you would not like to do so?

Mr. Tuback—Certainly not; but I have in my possession an apology from those officers in their own handwriting in respect of that occurrence.

Mr. Barton—It is out of respect for those officers that I did not mention their names; but was owing to Mr. Tuback's forbearance, at my advice, that they were not brought to a court martial.

Mr. Tuback—Yes; it was a most shameful affair.

Mr. Barton—And you were in danger of your life for some days after that?

Mr. Tuback—Yes.

Mr Barton suggested an amicable settlement at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Manisty to His Worship—Mr. Tuback says that, if Mr. McLeod will state before your Worship that he did not strike with the whip intentionally, he will withdraw the charge against Mr. McLeod.

Colonel Wilby—Mr McLeod said that before me.

Mr. Manisty—That is what we have been saying from the beginning of the case.

Mr. Barton—Using my discretion as counsel, I advise my client to withdraw the charge against Mr. McLeod; and had the case been otherwise conducted from what it has been, I should have advised the same course as regards the other defendant, whose counsel has to answer a good deal for his conduct of his client's case.

Mr. McLeod rose here, and expressed his regret if the whip should have struck Mr Tuback, which it must have done quite accidentally.

The charge against Mr. McLeod was here withdrawn, and the charge of using abusive language, against Mr. Schrieber, was proceeded with.

His Worship—I am very glad so far, as it shows a good and proper feeling on the part of Mr. McLeod.

Mr. Barton—Mr. McLeod being discharged, I am now in a position to put him in the witness-box; but I shall not resort to such sharp practice. I will now ask Colonel Wilby whether, in his presence and hearing, Mr. McLeod expressed his regret that he should have been in the company of one who used such abusive language. Even now, I will advise my client to accept an apology from Mr. Schrieber.

Mr Manisty and Mr. Barnard objected to the question, above indicated, being put to Colonel Wilby, as Mr. Schrieber was not present at the time.

His Worship agreed with Mr. Barnard and Mr. Manisty.

Mr. Barnard—I am not instructed to make an apology. We deny the charge.

Mr. Barton—I may now state what I did not think it proper to mention before, that Mr. Schrieber has admitted his offence in a letter he sent to Mr. Thacker, and I will put Mr. Thacker in the witness-box.

Mr. Thacker was sworn, and stated that he had received a letter purporting to be from, and signed by, J. S. B. Schrieber. It was written in a bold hand, and he believed that it was in Mr. Schrieber's handwriting. He had destroyed it, as it was not fit to be preserved among his papers It had a most impertinent reference to two ladies; and he (Mr. Thacker) thought it to be so shameful, so ungentlemanly, that he destroyed the note. He would most distinctly state, in the strongest language at his command, that it was a most ungentlemanly production; and he could not conceive it possible for any one calling himself a gentleman to have been so stupid as to write such a letter.

Mr. Barnard—My client will swear that he never sent any such letter to Mr. Thacker. I am instructed to say so.

Mr. Barton—I am sorry to see that my learned friend should take such a course.

Mr. Barnard—I am doing my duty to my client.

Mr. Barton—But I say you are not doing your duty to your client.

His Worship—At this rate, I cannot go on with the case.

Mr. Thacker to Mr. Barton—I sent the letter to the gentlemen who were engaged for the defendants, to show them what sort of a client they had got; and I then destroyed it.

Mr. Barnard—I never saw the letter. There must be some mistake.

His Worship to Mr. Barnard—I don't suppose Mr. Thacker alluded to you.

Mr. Barton—No; it was not sent to Mr. Barnard, but to the defendant's solicitors, Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

Mr. Thacker—I am sure that, had I been fortunate enough to have shown it to Mr. Barnard, he would have thrown up the case.

Mr. Barnard—Was there an admission in that letter?

Mr. Thacker said the letter purported to come from Mr. Schreiber, and in the opening lines he stated that Mr. McLeod had shown him his (Mr. Thacker's) note in reference to this case.

Mr. Barnard—This sort of evidence is not to be admitted against my client.

His Worship—When the document has been destroyed, Mr. Thacker can swear to its contents.

Mr. Barton—Did you ever hear such a proposition from a barrister? (A laugh.) Evidence of the contents of a document, in the absence of that document, is always admissible upon oath. (To Mr. Thacker.) What was the substance of that letter?

Mr. Thacker proceeded to state that, after saying he would not be a naughty boy again, Mr. Schrieber entreated him not to prosecute him at the police court, expressing his fear that it would hasten his bald-headed father to his grave; and that if he (Mr. Thacker) persuaded Mr. Tuback to withdraw the charge, he would introduce him to his twin sisters. Mr. Thacker believed that the letter was in Mr. Schrieber's handwriting; and he distinctly swore that every line of it, as far as it went, was an admission of his offence. It was with considerable reluctance that he (Mr. Thacker) made these statements under a pressure from counsel.

Mr. Barnard—Did you see the letter written?

Mr Thacker—No, for I should have thrashed the writer there and then. (A laugh.) It contained a great deal of balderdash and a great deal of impropriety.

Mr. Barnard—I have a duty to perform in the case, and I must perform it. Do you say it contained a deal of balderdash such as a man, who was drunk, might have written?

Mr. Thacker—I don't think that any gentleman, even if he were drunk, would write such a letter. (Laughter.)

Mr. Barnard—We again deny having written the letter.

Mr. M. P. Tuback was here recalled to corroborate Mr. Thacker as to the receipt of the letter, and as to his having forwarded it to the defendant's solicitors.

Luxumon, the complainant's gorawalla, was then examined, and corroborated his statements as to his having been struck with a whip, and as to the obscene expressions having been used by one of the gentlemen in the buggy.

Lieut. T. McLeod was here sworn, at Mr. Barton's request, and stated that he did not use the abusive words on the night in question. The gorawalla was standing behind the buggy; but Mr. McLeod did not hear him utter any abusive word.

To Mr. Barnard—I and Mr. Schrieber returned from the hotel and stoppod at the Circus for some time, after which I went home to Colaba alone in the same buggy, the gorawalla standing behind.

Mr. Barnard, for the defence, said he had but a few observations to make. If any one committed an assault upon the complainant, certainly it was not his client.

His Worship—You must confine yourself, Mr. Barnard, to the charge of abusive language.

Mr. Barnard—That has not been proved; and, under the 351st Section of the Penal Code——

Mr. Barton—We don't rely on the Penal Code.

Mr. Barnard—I know; but I shall conduct the case as I like, without my friend's advice.

Mr. Barton—Hear, hear, hear! (Laughter.)

Some noise ensued, whereupon—

His Worship—I cannot allow such a scene to occur in this Court.

After the noise had subsided, Mr. Barnard contended that there was not a tittle of evidence to prove a criminal offence against his client; and he, therefore, claimed his acquittal as his right. No assault had taken place; and if the alleged words had been used, it was only natural to use them towards persons who chose to drive at such fearful pace, as placed the lives of others in jeopardy. The learned counsel did not vindicate the bad language used to the complainant, and if it were proved to have been used by his client, it would be his client's duty to apologise for it. Mr. Barnard commented upon the circumstances that the complainant had been proved to be untruthful in one of his statements, to the effect that he had seen both the defendants drive in the same buggy on their return to Colaba, while Mr. McLeod swore that he drove home alone. Mr. Tuback's evidence being untruthful in one particular, must be presumed to be untruthful, at least it was not reliable, in all other particulars—one single mis-statement, when proved to be such, must affect the whole evidence. The learned counsel commented at further length upon the evidence, arguing that his client was entitled to an acquittal.

His Worship—So Mr. Schrieber is still in the army?

Mr. Barnard—He has lately sold out.

His Worship—Mr. McLeod very properly expressed his regret for an unintentional wrong; and I wish the same course had been followed with regard to the other defendant. As I said at the commencement, it was desirable that the case should be amicably settled. I can now say that I have no doubt in my mind, upon the whole of the evidence, that Mr. Schrieber used the abusive language charged against him; and I fine him Rs 20

The Court was greatly crowded during the hearing of the case.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—19TH JAN.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC.—A Portuguese named Domingo Fernandes, a servant in the employ of one S. A. Vongeyer, was placed at the bar charged with having stolen four spoons, of the value of five rupees, the property of his master.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appears that, during the time the accused had been in his employ, he had missed the five spoons before the Court. On the morning of Thursday last he questioned the prisoner about the spoons, when he denied having ever received them from him. Complainant thereupon told him that he would discharge him. He then found the spoons around his waist.

As there was no further evidence forthcoming His Worship discharged the accused.

THEFT.—Robert Mandars was placed at the bar, charged with stealing one dhotur, of the value of six annas, the property of a peon in the service of Mr. Ramchunder Balcristna, by name Oomersing Rhonesing.

It appears from the evidence of the complainant that, on the evening of Thursday last, at 5 o'clock, when he returned from his duty, he saw the prisoner in his room. When he entered the room, the prisoner took from a box a dhotur, and ran away with it. He followed him calling out "thief! thief!" A policeman arrested the prisoner on the road with the dhotur in his hand. The policeman materially corroborated the testimony of the complainant.

The prisoner denied the charge, but he was found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—19TH JAN.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Woodhouse, Kerrick and Co. vs. Khimjee Ibjee, carrying on business in name of Soma Tejsey.

KHIMJEE OR SOMA—This action was to recover the sum of Rs. 426-7-5, being the money paid by the plaintiffs for the defendant's use at his request for the premium, upon insurance of 50 bales of cotton per *Dhollera*, in respect of which he drew a bill of exchange dated 7th January 1865, for £37-10, upon Messrs. Woodhouse and Kerrick of London, who duly accepted and paid the same at maturity.

Mr. Peile appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Chapple for the defendant.

Mr. Chapple for the defence, contended that Khimjee had no connection with Soma. He was his servant, and in that capacity signed the bills for his master.

Mr. Peile on behalf of the plaintiffs argued that Khimjee was liable to pay the amount sued for, inasmuch as it was never known to his clients that he was the servant of Soma, but on the contrary it would appear that he had on one occasion paid the amount of a judgment delivered against him at the instance of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

The defendant, Khimjee, on being examined stated that he knew Soma Tejsey, and was in his employ for a period of about three years. He was never a partner of Soma. Signed the bill in his behalf. Had signed other bills in name of Soma, who paid them when they became due. Witness had received orders from his master to sign the bills. Never gave out that he was a partner of Soma. Left his service about two months ago. He did not know the plaintiffs, but knew Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. Did not inform the last mentioned firm that he was the servant of Soma. In all offices servants sign for their master's. Soma was not in good circumstances. The bills when due were presented either by Soma or himself. Witness solemnly swore that Soma was only his master.

By Mr. Peile.—Witness remembered the last November, when a judgment was passed against him in this Court at the instance of Messrs Fulcher, Cooper & Co. He was arrested and paid the money. The Court decided that as the owner was not in Bombay he should pay the money.

The next witness examined was Soma Tejsey, but his evidence was of so contradictory a nature that His Honor without hearing any more witnesses, recorded a verdict for the plaintiffs, with costs.

KHANDEISH.

The Queen vs. Dhondo Ragunath and Gopal Tukaram.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before William Mant Philip Coghlan, Esquire, Acting Session Judge, two Post Office clerks, named Dhondo Ragunath and Gopal Tukaram, were tried on a charge of fraudulently mutilating and breaking open about 200 letters. The charge alleged that the accused, on or about Saturday, the 30th day of December 1865, at the town of Dhoolia, in the Dhoolia taluka, in the district of Khandeish, the accused being servants of Government in the Post Office Department, fraudulently mutilated and broke open about 200 paid and bearing letters entrusted to them, and that they thereby committed an offence punishable under Section L. of Act XVII. of 1854, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

The accused persons severally pleaded not guilty, and claimed to be tried.

The case was tried with the aid of two assessors.

The Government pleader, Mr. Ganesh Bhagwant, appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. Govindrao Ramchandra and Krishnaji Hari, pleaders of the District Court, for the defence.

The depositions of Mr. George Patrick Gardiner, the inspecting postmaster; of Shankar Mahadeo, the postmaster; of Mr. T. E. Kyte, the resident magistrate; and of Yadao Bayaji, a letter peon in the Post Office at Dhoolia, were recorded for the prosecution.

The examinations of the accused persons were then read and recorded, and Mr. Krishnaji Hari, on behalf of the accused, urged that the charge implied fraudulent intention, of which there was no proof, that an unopened letter was among those before the Court, and that valuables are always sent by registered letters. On behalf of the accused. Gopal, he urged that he (Gopal) was a mere learner in the Post Office, and that there was no evidence against him.

The Government pleader in reply set forth that the admission of the guilt of the accused No. 1 (Dhondo) had been clearly proved, and that it was impossible to believe that the letters were torn up without fraudulent intention.

The assessors differed in their verdict; one of them stated that accused Dhondo, No. 1, was guilty, and that the other accused was not; while the other assessor found that both the accused persons were not guilty.

The Acting Session Judge, William Mant Philip Coghlan, Esquire, then delivered the following judgment:—

"In the first instance the magistrate at Dhoolia tried the two accused persons, Dhondo Ragunath and Gopal Tukaram, under Section 50 of the Post Office Act, and passed a sentence on Dhondo Ragunath, acquitting the second person, Gopal Tukaram. Dhondo Ragunath presented an appeal to the Session Court, and on the papers coming up, I found that the magistrate had acted without jurisdiction, and that the proceedings, so far as regards conviction and sentence, had been consequently held *Coram non Judice*. I, therefore, under section 428 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, annulled the proceedings, and directed the trial of the case by the Court of Session. I also, under the authority vested in the Court of Session by Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, ordered the commitment of the accused person, Gopal Tukaram, who had been discharged by the magistrate. The case has now come on for trial, and the accused have been tried under Section 50 of the Post Office Act. I proceed briefly to review the evidence which has been recorded. Mr. Gardiner, the inspecting postmaster in Khandeish, has deposed that, on the evening of the 30th December last, he went to the Dhoolia Post Office between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and found the front door and the windows shut, but the back door open; that he looked through the north window into a room where there was a light, and saw the accused Gopal Tukaram, No. 2, examining some letters by lamp light. Mr. Gardiner went in by the back door, and asked Gopal Sukaram what he was about; who replied that he was sorting letters. Mr. Gardiner then, observing an open box with two trays in it, picked up some of the letters, and found that they were of different dates. Mr. Gardiner then sent for the postmaster, who resides close to the Post Office, but, in the meantime, the accused Dhondo Ragunath, the despatching clerk, entered the office. Mr. Gardiner had placed one of the boxes on a table to examine the contents, when Dhondo Ragunath threw a cloth over something in the box, and Mr Gardiner, on lifting the cloth, found the mutilated letters now before the Court, some two hundred or more in number, all torn lengthwise. Mr. Gardiner has deposed that the accused Dhondo Ragunath then admitted that he had torn up the letters, giving as a reason that the directions were illegible. Mr. Gardiner has stated that, under no possible circumstances is a Post Office clerk allowed to open or destroy any letter. Mr. Gardiner's deposition is confirmed by the witness Shankar Mahadeo, the postmaster (No. 3), who deposes to having heard Dhondo Ragunath admit that he tore up the letters; he has further deposed that the box in which the torn letters were found was in the custody of Dhondo Ragunath. Witness Yadao, a peon (No. 5), has also deposed to the admission by Dhondo Ragunath. In addition to this evidence there is the deposition of Mr. Kyte, the committing magistrate, who has deposed that, when the accused were first brought to him by the police, Dhondo Ragunath admitted having torn up about twenty-five of the letters. Mr. Kyte did not proceed with the case at that time, or take down the accused's statement under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code; when he did so on a subsequent occasion, Dhondo Ragunath denied having torn up any of the letters. There can be no doubt as to the admissibility of the evidence of Mr. Gardiner as to finding the torn letters, and to Dhondo Ragunath having thrown a cloth over them as if to conceal them, or to the evidence of the postmaster that the box in which the torn letters were found was in the custody of Dhondo Ragunath. The disputed points have been as follows:—1st. Is Dhondo Ragunath's admission, that he had torn up the letters, to Mr. Gardiner, in the presence of the postmaster and peon, admissible against him? 2nd. Is the confession before the magistrate, Mr. Kyte, admissible? 3rd. Will the law presume fraudulent intention in the destruction of the letters? I have found on each question in the affirmative, for the following reasons:—Self-disserving statements have been divided into four classes, judicial, extra judicial, plenary, and not plenary. The statement of the accused No. 1, Dhondo Ragunath, to Mr. Gardiner, the inspecting postmaster, was a plenary self-disserving statement *extra judicium*. The statement is not pretended by the defence to have been made under duress, or in consequence of any promise or threat; it is therefore of the nature of direct evidence, the maxim being *habemus optimum testem confitentem reum*. There can be no doubt as to the admissibility of the evidence for what it may be considered worth. In this case I see no reason for withholding full credit. The statement before the magistrate must be classed as a plenary self-disserving statement *quasi in judicio*, and as such, I hold it admissible. The magistrate received the statement in an irregular form, and ought to have complied with the provisions of the Procedure Code, but I do not think that his not having done so, can affect the admissibility of the confession as evidence here. With regard to the fraudulent intention necessary for a conviction under the Section of the Post Office Act, under which this trial is held, I need not say more than that in a matter where *res ipsa in se dolum habet* the maxim *Omnia presumantur contra spoliatorem*, applies with full force, and the law will presume fraudulent intention. This is such a matter; the accused No. 1, Dhondo Ragunath, has been clearly proved to have opened a large number of letters in his official charge, without authority to do so; the presumption is that he did so fraudulently. This presumption has not been rebutted by evidence I have therefore no hesitation in concurring with the assessor, Shriram Durgaram, in convicting the accused No. 1, Dhondo Ragunath. The accused No. 2, Gopal Tukaram, is a mere boy, and is only an apprentice of a month's standing in the office; he must have the benefit of the doubt which exists as to his complicity in the destruction of the letters. I feel it to be my duty to pass a heavy sentence on the convict Dhondo Ragunath, not only as a just punishment for his crime, but as a warning to others in his position, and as a protection to the public. The importance of fidelity on the part of Post Office officials can hardly be overrated. In their hands is the power of causing anxiety, pain, nay, even ruin and death, to others. News from friends and relatives, tidings regarding sickness and death, important commercial advices, and even reprieves for criminals under sentence of death, pass through the hands of Post Office clerks. The law permits me to pass a sentence on the convict Dhondo Ragunath of rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and I would do so, were it not that he is a very young man, and has some very slight excuse on that ground. I shall sentence him to rigorous imprisonment for four years."

The Acting Session Judge passed a sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment on Dhondo Ragunath, and acquitted the other accused person, Gopal Tukaram, directing him to be discharged from custody.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A POOR MAN.—There is no doubt that the course followed is correct, and you will find there are very strong legal reasons for it.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The following case has occurred in a certain department of the Government service, and as the head of that department appears to be dead to all feelings of self respect and honour, I feel induced, through the medium of your journal, to seek for information in certain points therein.

A., an officer of a superior grade, is called to give evidence in a Court in a case connected with his department. In the course of his examination, he wilfully and knowingly states on oath what is untrue. B., the prosecutor in the case, invites the attention of the Court to the act of perjury. The Court hands up B.'s representation to C., the head of the department in which C. is an employé. C. sends up the whole case to D., the authority to whom he (C.) is subordinate. D. orders A. to be suspended from duty, and the whole matter ends in C. quietly writing to A. to resign, which was done.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that A. had wilfully and deliberately committed perjury, an offence which is penal, that C., who was A.'s superior, instead of at once urging, and directing him to be prosecuted for the crime, allows A. the privilege of resigning, thus placing him in a position to obtain Government employ elsewhere and degrading his own department.

I therefore wish to know whether notwithstanding C.'s partial and unauthorized proceedings, B. can press a prosecution for perjury against A., and for being accessory after the fact against C.; and whether, if such cannot be done, B. can, without violating the law of libel, make an exposé in the newspapers under his own signature of this disgraceful transaction. NESTOR.

15th January.

LANDLORDS, TENANTS AND RENTS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Tax Payer's" advocacy of the *unfortunate* and "oppressed" landlords of Bombay tends more to expose their rapacity than to palliate their cause. His pleas are so fertile, that they require but gentle handling. Whilst tenants make use of ordinary and lawful means for "venting their spleen against the *already* oppressed landlords," the latter have recourse to nothing short of extortion.

"Tax-payer" forgets that "repairs and limewash to buildings" were as necessary four or five years back as they are in the year 1866. I readily admit that the cost of materials and labour has doubled during the last four or five years, but this is no reason why landlords should quadruple rent for their houses on the absurd excuse of increased assessments. They must remember that the house tax, however obnoxious both to them and their tenants, is after all an indispensable evil, which however falls considerably short of the landlords' oppression. The tax is levied on the amount received as *rent*, and any demands by landlords over and above what is required for paying it, is a decided extortion and a *fraud* on the Municipality. Tenants might, without much loss to themselves, wink at petty venalities which are not worth while making a noise about, but when these failings are indulged in *largely*, the whole thing becomes intolerable.

"Tax-payer" complains of the "valuation of the houses" by the Municipal Commissioner being much too high, but I fancy this might be remedied by satisfying that gentleman, that such is the case, without having recourse to harsh measures towards tenants. But the municipal "valuation" must *of course* be invariably over-estimated, if rent for houses is to be regulated according to "Tax-payer's" *marginal* system.

The reason that "houses remain unoccupied" during the year is all very well and has been fully met in your note at the foot of "Tax-yayer's" letter. I can from experience say, that "unoccupied houses" is at present a *wonder* in Bombay. A TENANT.

Bombay, 19th January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MOOLTAN, 12TH JANUARY.

WE have had fine winter weather lately, but no life has been infused into the cantonment. The Artillery batteries have moved into camp for their annual practice; the 15th Bengal Cavalry (Cureton's Mooltanees) have come in from Jhansie, the men having arrived in the district of their homes are immensely delighted. The 11th Bengal Lancers marched out this morning for Umballa, the band of H. M.'s 35th Foot playing "Auld Lang Syne."

News arrived yesterday of a raid made at Dehra Ishmael Khan by a body of Wuzeerees of the Suliman Kheyl tribe. The 2nd Punjab Cavalry moved out against them, and killed eighteen, with a loss on our side of one sowar killed, and one wounded.

A party of H. M.'s 35th Foot, under Captain Grant, proceeded to Dehra Ishmael Khan three or four days since, to relieve the two companies of that regiment, which have been there some time. The tribe in the Amazai Valley, near Hoti Murdan, has become threatening, an refused to pay the usual tribute, in consequence of which a mountain battery and Punjab infantry regiment has been sent to reinforce the Fort at Murdan.

Some three years since a Mussulman native of Mooltan died in Russia, having accumulated a large fortune by merchandise. Having no heir in Russia, the Government of that country applied to ours that the money might go to the lawful claimant. This fortunate subject is found in Mooltan, and at present has not wherewith to clothe himself properly, or has he the slightest personal knowledge of his deceased benefactor, but considers it a wonderful instance of the justice of our Government. The inhabitants of the Frontier now speak familiarly of the Russians, and say they have *come*, alluding to their close proximity.

The wing of the 4th Sikh Infantry arrived this morning, and the 1st Sikhs, under Captain Rice, marches on the 14th instant for Peshawur. General Wemyss has assumed the Brigade command here.

CALCUTTA, 11TH JANUARY.

YESTERDAY witnessed a grand meeting of the inhabitants of this city for the purpose of hearing what has been done, and what has yet to be done, for the benefit of the sailors of this port. Instead of giving you a sketch of Jack's mode of life on shore here, we give you one, necessarily a short one, of the sort of place he has to house himself in when he arrives here, and you will then find no difficulty in forming a tolerably correct conception of the state of things he finds about him. Flag Street, or as it is also called Lall Bazaar, (why or wherefore I really cannot tell) is a long and narrow road, flanked on both sides by narrow filthy ditches, which again are fringed by a row of taverns, chop-houses, and coffee-rooms of all sizes and shapes, but of one uniform character. Where Lall Bazaar commences, there also commences a fearful stench, to the solidity of which I can testify, as I have unfortunately to pass through it nearly every night on my return from my avocations. The head of the road is occupied by a large grogshop and several native shoemakers' shops, and the washings of leather and other abominations come pouring down into the gutter from these dark and filthy places, each of which is occupied by at least half a dozen men, women, and children, who shoot the contents of their greasy pots and pans, their abominable "hookhas," and the washings of their unutterably dirty linen into these ditches. This goes on all day and every day; and when I tell you that our engineer (municipal) has not done any thing particularly clever for the removal of the contents of those ditches, you will doubtless agree with me in believing that the head of Lall Bazaar is not the most delectable of spots on the face of the earth. A little further on you come across heaps of muck, heaps of leather cuttings, and groups of dirty children, all of which combine to poison the atmosphere with great perseverance. Then come the tanners, with dark unwholesome doorways, small close rooms, innocent of all ventilation, in which every thing is dirty, and reeks of bad tobacco, and worse liquor. Benches—rough, heavy, and coarse—are scattered about, along some which are to be seen the stalwart limbs of some hirsute sailor, heavy with intoxication. In the centre stands a thing called a table, which may be said to be scarred with the marks of glasses and tumblers, and the traces of gin and arrack. The beds have not known clean linen for ever so long, and the whole building has a close fusty smell, which compels you to beat a sudden retreat into the open street. In these receptacles (for they cannot be called anything else) Jack is housed when he comes ashore, and where he is speedily disencumbered of everything in the shape of money. But if the "taverns" are bad, the coffee-houses are decidedly worse, for in them the sailors are attended to by several young Portuguese women, by no means bad looking, and who help the owner of the establishment to fleece poor Jack of every shilling he possesses. It is to rescue him and his class from this miserable fate that the new Sailors' Home was built, but, as the number of the seamen who visit this port is rapidly increasing, it has become necessary to add another floor to the building, whilst, at the same time, it is supplied with a reading-room, library, &c. The Governor General and Lady Lawrence were at the meeting, and, for the first time, a public gathering of the Calcutta public witnessed the presence of ladies, of whom there were about thirty. In the compound of the house there were numbers of sailors, who gave the Governor General several hearty cheers, as one who had already shown a great interest in all that concerns the comfort, health, and morality of poor sailors.

The Chief Justice of your island, Sir Matthew Sausse, has been among us, the guest of Sir John Lawrence. He left this the day before yesterday for the Upper Provinces by the first train from the Howrah terminus, to which place, Howrah, he was accompanied by an A. D. C. of Sir John Lawrence and a couple of servants, to see that the old gentleman did not wander to the four points of the compass in his endeavour to get to that station. He proposes visiting Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Lahore, and Peshawur, where there is doubtless a great deal to be seen and witnessed of an exceedingly interesting character. The weather is delightful, and altogether in favour of sight-seeing.

I am glad to say that there is a reasonable prospect of the Tivoli gardens being closed for good and for all, a circular having been sent by the proprietor, privately, to the members of the Committee and the Press, imploring them to use their influence in getting the public to patronize the place more extensively. The fact is that from the very beginning, the public had their doubts as to the future character of the place, and a quiet inspection of the arrangements unmistakeably betrayed some of the purposes to which the gardens were to be adapted and utilised. The papers, I am glad to say, have not responded to the prayer of the proprietor, and I do not think the latter will gain much by his appeal to the Committee. There are none, except the riffraff of Calcutta, who will regret the failure of this high scheme, and the loss which the proprietor will suffer will be sufficiently heavy to deter others from starting any such project again. Calcutta certainly requires a place of recreation very badly, but it does not want a low Cremorne.

The Hindoo and Mahomedan community have gone up with petitions to the Viceregal Council against Mr. Maine's bill, legalising under certain circumstances the re-marriage of native converts. You will have seen them of course in the public papers, and I need not therefore recapitulate all that they have said; but there can be no question that among the Hindoos, the bill has created quite an alarm. The clause in the bill which gives over the children to the convert father after they have passed their third year, is naturally regarded by them as a means for furthering the interests of Christianity. That it will have this effect is of course clear, but it is difficult to see how the framer of the bill is to blame. If religion gets mixed up somehow or other with a man's right to the society of his wife, the two *ought* not, and, generally, do not, go together, and he, as a legislator, is obliged to look at the purely legal side of the question. I do not believe myself that he will give the slightest ear to those petitions, for with the Viceroy, the Bishop, and a large body of dissenting clergymen on his side, he feels strong enough to set the memorialists at defiance. It is exceedingly problematical whether the bill will enable a single convert to recover his wife by following its provisions. These are simply of a strong irritating character, and will only confirm the wife in her dislike to join a husband who has left the creed of his forefathers. Many a convert has recovered his wife by opening, clandestinely, a correspondence with her, generally by means of one of the women of the house, who has been paid for the purpose, and the affair generally concluded with the laughable farce of a man eloping with his own wife.

An excellent proposition is now on the anvil for the establishment of Penny, or rather of "Anna Banks" in different parts of Calcutta, for the purpose of curing the lower orders of their improvident and dissipated habits. It was first thrown out by the *Hurkaru*, a paper which has secured for itself the reputation of a journal, which besides catering for the news-loving portion of the community, is always on the look out for the means which shall benefit the lower orders of the public. The project I have just alluded to has taken immediately, and in a short time I have no doubt that the establishment of an "Anna Bank" will be *une fait accompli*. This will be succeded by Branch Banks in various parts of the town, so that the poor may have them, as it were, at their doors. I was speaking to a person who has been among the guards and engine drivers of the Sealdah Railway, and to another who belongs to the class of printers, and if I may judge from what they say, I have no doubt at all that the *Hurkaru* will have conferred an immense boon on those people when these Banks rise up. Several of the leading members of society are about to come forward and form a committee, guaranteeing the depositors against all loss. The salient features of the scheme, roughly sketched, will be found in the issues of that paper of the 3rd and 10th current, and, if you allow me to say so, I should like to see you, the only independent and "unbought" paper in Bombay, advocate the establishment of such banks in your "tight little island."

BENGAL.

ORDERS have been issued by the Supreme Government that it is not necessary to disturb investments of the sale proceeds of waste lands, or of proceeds of the redemption of land Revenue, which have been made already by local Accountants General, but that in future all such investments should be made in Calcutta.

After purchase of Government Securities for the several Presidencies and Provinces, they should be transmitted to the respective Provincial Accountants General, in order that the interest may be drawn and credited to the land revenue of the Presidency or Province in communication with the local Revenue authorities, so as to keep the latter informed of the item of receipt.—*Englishman, Jan.* 13.

OUR readers will probably remember that Government Securities to a large amount were purchased some time ago by the Bank on account of Government. It is now rumoured that the Government has in contemplation the purchase of Bank Shares, and that instructions have, therefore, been issued to the Bank authorities in all the Presidencies to intimate the Government when Bank Shares of heavy amounts are available.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 13.

IN another article in our present issue we have alluded to some of the measures which have been adopted in the Hyderabad Assigned districts, for the coercion of predatory tribes and the tranquillization of those districts. Since writing it, we learn that the authorities have just been taught the comparative uselessness of expecting continued peace within their borders, when the country without is roamed by men who prefer living by horse and lance to honest labour. The dominions of the Nizam have always contained large bodies of ferocious Rohillas, who, as a rule, set law and authority at defiance, and whose delight it is of "a shiny night in the spring-time of the year" to roam over the country pillaging villages, and robbing travellers and mails. The severe measures which were dealt out against them some months ago were supposed to have had the desired effect, for they kept singularly quiet during that time, apparently deterred by the spectacle of a large number of their *Bhai Bunds* leaving their country for their country's good. But the repentance, if it ever existed, has proved to be but shortlived, for they just appeared in the Krista Division of the Assigned Districts, where they have been perpetrating dacoitees on such a scale, that the miserable inhabitants have been frightened out of their wits. We have confidence, however, in Major Younghusband and his resources, and do not doubt, therefore, but that he will give a good account of these miscreants.—*Id.*

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

THE following beautifully written preface, from the pen of Charles Dickens, is published as an introduction to the last edition of Legends and Lyrics, by the late Adelaide Anne Proctor, an Authoress well known to the readers of *Household Words*:—

"In the spring of the year 1853, I observed, as conductor of the weekly journal *Household Words*, a short poem among the proffered contributions, very different, as I thought, from the shoal of verses perpetually setting through the office of such a periodical, and possessing much more merit. Its authoress was quite unknown to me. She was one Miss Mary Berwick, whom I had never heard of; and she was to be addressed by letter, if addressed at all, at a circulating library in the western district of London. Through this channel, Miss Berwick was informed that her poem was accepted, and was invited to send another. She complied, and became a regular and frequent contributor. Many letters passed between the journal and Miss Berwick, but Miss Berwick herself was never seen. How we came gradually to establish, at the office of *Household Words*, that we knew all about Miss Berwick, I have never discovered. But, we settled somehow, to our complete satisfaction, that she was governess in a family; that she went to Italy in that capacity, and returned; and that she had long been in the same family. We really knew nothing whatever of her, except that she was remarkably business-like, punctual, self-reliant, and reliable: so I suppose we insensibly invented the rest. For myself, my mother was not a more real personage to me, than Miss Berwick the governess became. This went on until December 1854, when the Christmas Number entitled, 'The Seven Poor Travellers,' was sent to press. Happening to be going to dine that day with an old and dear friend, distinguished in literature as Barry Cornwall, I took with me an early proof of that number, and remarked, as I laid it on the drawing-room table, that it contained a very pretty poem, written by a certain Miss Berwick. Next day brought me the disclosure that I had so spoken of the poem to the mother of its writer, in its writer's presence; that I had no such correspondent in existence as Miss Berwick; and that the name had been assumed by Barry Cornwall's eldest daughter, Miss Adelaide Anne Proctor. The anecdote I have here noted down, besides serving to explain why the parents of the late Miss Proctor have looked to me for these poor words of remembrance of their lamented child, strikingly illustrates the honesty, independence, and quiet dignity of the lady's character. I had known her when she was very young; I had been honoured with her father's friendship when I was myself a young aspirant; and she had said at home, 'If I send him, in my own name, verses that he does not honestly like, either it will be very painful to him to return them, or he will print them for papa's sake, and not for their own. So I have made up my mind to take my chance fairly with the unknown volunteers.' Perhaps it requires an editor's experience of the profoundly unreasonable grounds on which he is often urged to accept unsuitable articles—such as having been to school with the writer's husband's brother-in-law, or having lent an alpenstock in Switzerland to the writer's wife's nephew, when that interesting stranger had broken his own—fully to appreciate the delicacy and the self-respect of this resolution. * * She was exceedingly humorous, and had a great delight in humour. Cheerfulness was habitual with her, she was very ready at a sally or a reply, and in her laugh (as I remember well) there was an unusual vivacity, enjoyment, and sense of drollery. She was perfectly unconstrained and unaffected: as modestly silent about her productions, as she was generous with their pecuniary results. * * No claim can be set up for her, thank God, to the possession of any of the conventional poetical qualities. She never by any means held the opinion that she was among the greatest of human beings; she never suspected the existence of a conspiracy on the part of mankind against her; she never recognized in her best friends, her worst enemies; she never cultivated the luxury of being misunderstood and unappreciated; she would far rather have died without seeing a line of her composition in print than that I should have maundered about her, as 'the Poet,' or 'the Poetess.' * * Always impelled by an intense conviction that her life must not be dreamed away, and that her indulgence in her favourite pursuits must be balanced by action in the real world around her, she was indefatigable in her endeavours to do some good. Naturally enthusiastic, and conscientiously impressed with a deep sense of her Christian duty to her neighbour, she devoted herslf to a variety of benevolent objects. Now, it was the visitation of the sick, that had possession of her; now, it was the sheltering of the houseless; now, it was the elementary teaching of the densely ignorant; now, it was the raising up of those who had wandered and got trodden under foot; now, it was the wider employment of her own sex in the general business of life; now it was all these things at once. Perfectly unselfish, swift to sympathize and eager to relieve, she wrought at such designs with a flushed earnestness that disregarded season, weather, time of day or night, food, rest. Under such a hurry of the spirits, and such incessant occupation, the strongest constitution will commonly go down. Hers, neither of the strongest nor the weakest, yieded to the burden, and began to sink. To have saved her life, then, by taking action on the warning that shone in her eyes and sounded in her voice, would have been impossible, without changing her nature. As long as the power of moving about in the old way was left to her, she must exercise it, or be killed by the restraint. And so the time came when she could move about no longer, and took to her bed. All the restlessness gone then, and all the sweet patience of her natural disposition purified by the resignation of her soul, she lay upon her bed through the whole round of changes of the seasons. She lay upon her bed through fifteen months. In all that time, her old cheerfulness never quitted her. In all that time, not an impatient or a querulous minute can be remembered. At length, at midnight on the 2nd of February 1864, she turned down a leaf of a little book she was reading, and shut it up. The ministering hand that had copied the verses into the tiny album was soon around her neck, and she quietly asked, as the clock was on the stroke of One: 'Do you think I am dying, mamma?'—'I think you are very, very ill to-night, my dear.'—'Send for my sister. My feet are so cold. Lift me up!' Her sister entering as they raised her, she said: 'It has come at last!' And with a bright and happy smile, looked upward, and departed."

PAPERS BY THE LATE COTTON COMMISSIONER.

From the Englishman, Jan. 13.

SINCE writing my first paper, I have read an article in the *Economist* of the 18th November, on the cotton supply question; and, as that paper is considered a great authority on matters of commerce and cotton, I shall notice it, as the view that it takes of the prospects of cotton, and the probable results of the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States of America, militates entirely with the opinions I have expressed on the subject. The *Economist* says:—"We adhere to the opinion we have always expressed, that cotton will continue to be the main production of the Southern States; that they will return to it as speedily and push it as extensively as they can. Those who bear in mind that under the *old regime* it was at 5*d.* a pound in Liverpool, the most paying and the favourite crop of those districts, may estimate the inducement to recur to it which will have been afforded by such figures as 28*d.* or even 14*d.* Of course, it will not be produced under freedom as cheaply as under slavery; it is probable even that an average price of 6*d.* or 7*d.* for middling may be needed, instead of 4*d.* or 5*d.*; but no prices that appear likely for years to come will be inadequate to stimulate the Americans to grow all they can." Again the *Economist* says:—"The most remarkable feature of the American people is their wonderful power of speedy *recovery* from the greatest disasters, and the direst confusion. Reconstructions, which would take other nations five years, they manage to effect in two. How the negroes will be 'regimented,' as Mr. Carlyle calls it, into industrial gangs or squadrons again, does not seem clear. That in some way or other they *will* be so 'regimented,' and either induced to work, or 'persuaded' to work, we entertain little doubt. The belief appears to be general that they will work; that they will grow cotton as heretofore; that they will be 'supplemented' both by machinery and white labour in a fashion quite unprecedented before the war; and that, in a period of time, the shortness of which will astonish the slow minds of Europe—say in four or five years—the old staple production of the South will have resumed its old dimensions.

If this view of the subject is correct, then I say it would be sheer folly, on the part of the capitalists of India and England, to introduce machiney and screws, and erect buildings for the purpose of cleaning and packing cotton. Yet the *Economist* advises us to grow as much cotton as we can during these few years, and then "reduce our production within such moderate and normal limits, as the demand for our special qualities shall show to be needed." The result of following such advice will be that the preparation of cotton will remain in native hands, the same dirty weak-fibred article will continue to be exported, until the increased supply from America will compel its cessation as formerly, and England again will become solely dependent on America for the supply of its staple article of manufacture. A very sad prospect for England; for we have learned little from the teaching of history, if we fail to perceive that a nation that has fought so gallantly for its independence as the South, and has succumbed only to superior numbers and superior money-power, will avail itself of the first favourable opportunity, when it has recruited its strength, of striking another blow for independence. But whether this may or may not occur, it is universally admitted that England ought not to depend upon any single country for the exclusive supply of an article of such vital importance to her commerce, and necessary for the support of a large section of her people.

But I differ entirely from the view taken by the *Economist*. I have, in my first paper, given two examples of the effects of the emancipation of slaves; and even supposing that the Americans, being as they are a peculiar people, will not permit the negroes to sink into the sloth and idleness displayed by the liberated negroes of the English and Columbians (people of the Spanish race), and that they will supplement negro labor with white labor, they can only do so at a greatly enhanced cost. And I say that, under these circumstances, India can compete with America—not for a few years, but to all time; but to do so successfully, India must export a cleaner and better prepared cotton, and India must lose no time in doing so. The American war has improved the position of India in one most material point. It has compelled the manufacturers of England and France to alter their machinery, so as to adapt it to our short stapled cotton. If we supply them with a cleaner and better prepared cotton, they will not readily alter their machinery again. How this can be done can easily be shown.

The *kupas*, or cotton in the seed of the native cotton tree, when first plucked, is of an excellent color, strong in the fibre, and short in staple. The natives pluck it most carelessly, breaking much leaf as they do so, and frequently allow it to fall to the ground before gathering it. It is then conveyed to their huts, and thrown on the damp ground, or it is placed in sheds imperfectly covered, exposed to the dews that are very heavy during the cold season. With such treatment the cotton becomes discolored, and the fibre loses its strength. It is allowed frequently to lie for a long time in these sheds before the lazy native proceeds to extract the seed by running it through the *churka*, a small machine turned by the hand. A horizontal roller—sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood—is placed parallel with a fixed piece of iron or wood close enough to permit the cotton to pass through, but not the seed. The native, squatted on the floor (of earth), turns the roller with one hand and feeds the machine with the other. From the rude materials used, and bad construction, much of the seed bruised to flatness passes through the *churka*, and remains in the cotton. The native rather likes this, for it adds to the weight. The cotton is then gathered up, with as much dirt as possible, and packed or rather thrust by the hand into a large bag with a hundred holes in it. It is rolled through dusty streets, carted to the native mahajuns or bunyas, and sold by them to the European buyer. In this way the whole crop of Bengal is dealt with. And is it to be wondered at, that the cotton of Bengal (North-West Provinces) stands at the bottom of the list, as to quality and price, of all the cottons in the world?

Let the capitalist introduce machinery and erect buildings for the proper storing and cleaning of cotton. Let him purchase the *kupas* or cotton in the seed fresh from the tree, which the natives will most readily contract to sell, and I feel convinced that a cotton will be prepared for export that will command a remunerative price in the home markets, and will not be displaced by all the competition that America can bring upon it. But no time must be lost. When the American war commenced, and the ports of the South were blockaded, the general cry was that India's opportunity had arrived. But I was not of that opinion. I said in my early report that, until the American question was settled, India could not operate in the production and improvement of cotton on a safe or sound basis. But I now firmly believe that India can do so, and that India's real opportunity has now arrived, and I earnestly hope that the capitalists of England and India would not allow it to pass away.

I am writing from the forests of Oudh, and have visited the plantations of some of the grantees who have planted—on a small scale—acclimatized New Orleans seed. The experiment has proved most successful. The trees are large and bushy; they stand the cold weather well, and will produce crops for five or six years, and the quality of the cotton is very good. Some samples were valued some time ago at 16*d.* a pound. Gradually, no doubt, we shall grow a superior cotton in this part of India, as they have already done in Dharwar.

I shall here conclude my papers on cotton. They are short, but for all practical purposes long enough.

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INVOLUNTARY COMBUSTION.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 5.*)

To the Right Hon. **Milner Gibson**, M. P., President of the Board of Trade.

Sir,—Having narrowly escaped being roasted alive in the Paris and Marseilles express of the 20th ult., I am thereby impelled to call your attention to the necessity of adopting forthwith two very simple measures for the protection of railway passengers in England.

The first is, to forbid the dangerous practice which now obtains of locking at least one door of every railway carriage whilst in motion.

The second is, to establish a means of communication between every railway carriage and the official in charge of the train.

When a railway carriage upsets, or runs down an embankment, it is as likely to turn over on the side on which the door is unlocked as on the side on which the door is locked. And, if it turns over on the side on which the door is unlocked, the passengers are to all intents and purposes locked in, and have no possible means of escape until the locked door is unlocked, or prized open from without.

Until I witnessed the accident of the 20th ult. I had no conception of the rapidity with which a railway carriage would burn, its materials being all not only quite dry, but highly combustible. In the event of an accident happening to an engine, the carriages which it draws are certain to fall over it, when the whole mass would fire up and burn like a heap of tar barrels; and unless the passengers could extricate themselves instantaneously, they must all perish, as they did in the memorable holocaust on the Versailles line.

The practice of door-locking is undoubtedly very convenient for the railway officials, and very economical for the railway companies, who are thereby enabled to carry on their daily business with a smaller staff than they otherwise would require; but in matters important to human life, petty economies merit no consideration. Had not both doors of the carriages been open on the night of the 20th ult., the passengers escaping from the burning train would all have had to jump out on the same side, and could not have done so without even greater detriment to life and limb than actually took place.

In France, since the Versailles accident, the railway authorities have never locked either of the doors of their railway carriages whilst in motion. At the bottom of each door on the outside is a socket, into which the guard turns over a heavy loose latchet, fixed to each carriage, when he wishes to prevent the passengers from getting out. By this simple device the passengers are sufficiently controlled; yet if they wish to release themselves they can do so by reaching out of the window of the carriage in which they are travelling and lifting the latchet. This they did in the accident of the 20th ult., and fortunate it was for them that they were able to do so, for had either door been fastened on that occasion many more lives must have been lost.

The next point to which I would earnestly call your attention is the necessity of establishing a means of communication between the passenger carriages and the official in charge of the train. This might be done by means of a light chain attached to a bell in the guard's van, passing through a glazed box in each passenger compartment, and easily connected and disconnected by swivels whenever a carriage had to be added to or subtracted from the train. A notice might be affixed to the box, authorizing passengers, in case of urgent necessity, to break the glass and pull the bell. The guard would thus be able to identify by the fracture the carriage in which the bell had been pulled, and, on hearing it, would have his vigilance awakened, and would have to exercise his discretion as to the point at which he could safely stop the train. A bylaw could easily be enacted for the punishment of persons stopping trains on frivolous pretences.

It is terrible to think of the horrors that may any day occur in such a train as the Irish day mail, which stops but four times between Eustonsquare and Holyhead, and which travels at the rate of between fifty and sixty miles an hour, for want of such an arrangement as I have described. Railway guards are but men—they are often sadly overworked men, and sometimes they are drunken men—and, were such a disaster as that which occurred at Joigny on the 20th ult. to happen to "the wild Irishman" (which is the *petit nom* conferred on the Irish express by its familiars), and were the guards to fail to discover it, from inattention, sleep, or drink, the unhappy passengers would scarcely have the choice we had the other night between being roasted alive or dashed to pieces; one of the doors of each of "the wild Irishman's" carriages, at least, would be locked.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. O.

EPICENE CLUBS.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, December 5.*)

Lord Westminster's leases are falling in, and simultaneously his houses are falling beneath the axe and crowbar of the contractor. Those modest, ugly, dingy, three or four storied houses, in which the upper-middle section of society was so comfortably lodged at a tolerably reasonable rate, are rapidly disappearing, and from their ashes rise pretentious structures of giddy height, frowning over the darkened streets, and for which rents or corresponding proportions are asked and obtained. One cannot but wonder as he watches the process of transformation what is to become of the ejected. While we hear right and left the sound of lamentation, by no means unfounded, over the hard case of the handicraftsman, no one seems to give a thought to the struggling head-and-mind labourer. But it is almost as difficult to guess where the rising generation of barristers, solicitors, physicians, curates, clerks in public offices, and *hoc genus omne* is to find its domicile. These men must be near their work just like their humbler brethren. In some of the learned professions especially, they must be in the way to answer every call, or forfeit their prospects of business. If this architectural improving goes on as it seems likely to do, where are these young men to live when they marry? And physicians and surgeons, even when unmarried, cannot live in the scrambling way young officers and others do, depending on their club for every thing except their night's lodging. But the increasing difficulty of getting a house within their means promises to be a serious impediment to marriage in future. Already the hard worked "Belgravian mothers of six" are deploring the backwardness in coming forward of the husbands *in posse*. What an awful prospect there is before their successors in the laborious art of chaperonage! In all sober seriousness it can never be a desirable thing that men of that very large and important class which perhaps more than any other gives the tone to the national character should be almost prohibited from contracting marriage until they have entered middle life. Mr. Disraeli has given it as his opinion that morals and manners will never become purer until it is the rule for man to marry at two or three and twenty; but the want of a home to which to take a wife is a great obstacle in the way of their doing so. A young clergyman, being asked jocosely how it was that he and his brethren got the pick of the nice girls for their wives, answered gravely, after a little reflection, that perhaps it was because they generally had a house ready to put them in, and the converse of the proposition holds equally good. One thing seems certain—that the Londoner must ere long give up the cherished idea of the "Englishman's castle" kind of house. Self-contained houses in western London will shortly be within the reach of none with an annual income of less than £2,000. Flats on the Parisian plan must suffice for young couples starting in life, and in order to have these we must build on quite a new system. Our present houses are the most inconvenient imaginable for dividing, as every one knows who has ever been a parlour-lodger with a second-floor bedroom, or inhabited a "drawing room with the third story rooms as always goes along with it." It is rumoured that in the new Belgravian province at the foot of Grosvenor-place some houses are to be built with a view to being let in divisions. But till we have many streets full of such houses we shall not gain much. In the dismal swamp of Victoria-street, flats of eight rooms let for £120 to £17[illegible] yearly rent, according to their distance from the ground, and these new ones will probably be yet more costly.

There is another large, and, we are told, in all thickly peopled countries an increasing class, to be provided with lodgings—the single, of both sexes. A Parisian gentleman who visited this country a few years ago remarked that nothing had struck him more strongly than the prevalence of celibacy in England. "With us," he said, "marriage is the rule; with you it almost seems to be the exception." Taking into consideration the great number of the clergy and other religious orders in Roman Catholic countries, they have probably at least as many unmarried men and women as we; but then there are retreats open to, and expressly intended and calculated for, them; while here they are left loose on society, and therefore come more within a stranger's observation. For want of some convenient method of lodging themselves, single women especially take up at present a great deal more room than they have a right to. They are not as a class by any means rich; and what choice has a gentlewoman of refined tastes and habits? She must either live in a lodging where there is no security against intrusion, the apartments she occupies alternating with those of other lodgers of whom she knows nothing, and who may be barely respectable; or in a boardinghouse, forced to conform to hours that may not suit her, and to associate daily with chance comers, for whom she may have a positive distaste, but whom she cannot avoid; or she must have a house of her own. Hardly any lady of gentle breeding but will choose the latter alternative if by any possible means she can compass it. She will pinch and screw in every way to meet the expense—out of all proportion large in London—of rent, rates, and taxes; and when she is established in her house—which, however small, has probably many more rooms than she can use, with more servants than she has work for—there she must sit in solitary state and respectability, having nothing left in her pocket to pay for the cheerful pleasures of hospitality and society meet for her position.

It would be marvellous that women, feeling this inconvenience as they must, should have gone on so long making no effort to remove it, were it not that we all know and take it for granted, that in the class we indicate they never do attempt to help themselves. Since parents and guardians will persist, in the face of statistics and facts, in bringing up all young gentlewomen as if there were a certainty of their marrying early and well, and living happy ever after, until the day when their *natural* (and infatuated) *protectors* die, and leave them with usually a comparatively slender pittance, enervated habits, and no powers of thinking and acting independently, to fight a losing battle with a world that regards them as an incumbrance, it is small wonder that, as the Americans say, they "give up" and take whatever comes in their way as their inevitable lot. The single men long ago supplemented their incomplete lodgings by the establishment of clubs, perceiving that by combination they could live both better and more cheaply than each individual could by himself. Combination of their comparatively small incomes would do as much in proportion for the women, but they will not take the hint and act upon it. Now and then at distant intervals we have heard of a feeble spurt of action in that line, and of *proposals*, which as far as we know never were accepted for the establishment of what were called ladies' clubs, but which were in reality a cross between a reformatory and a nunnery. Rules were to be laid down as to assembling at prayers, at meals, as to goings out and comings in, which were nothing short of absurd. No well conducted, well educated lady of mature years could submit to be tutored like a school girl in matters of indifference, unless she were under the dominion of some such powerful sentiment as decides single women to enter sisterhoods, and it is not of such we are treating, but of the ordinary run of childless widows and old maids. Women cannot live together in any large number without quarrelling, it is said, and we believe it to be true—not because women are naturally more ill-tempered and unsociable than men, but because they are too much thrown together. It is a difficulty in the way of forming clubs for women alone; perhaps the only way to solve it is to form clubs—*lodging* and *boarding* clubs—for men *and* women. The men have their clubs already, we may be told, and want nothing more. No, not while they are yet young, and have always before them the chance of a better kind of life. But when they begin to grow old? When they are no longer eagerly welcomed in general society; when they are shunned as bores by the younger members of their own club; when the friends of their youth are dead, or drafted off into homes of their own, and are no longer to be met in their old haunts; when strength fails, and it is an effort to leave the fireside on a wet or cold night, and traverse the streets to reach their lonely lodgings? Men at this time of life find themselves in a more dreary and uncomfortable position than women under similar circumstances. Who is there who has not among his acquaintance some old gentleman who has married his cook or housemaid to escape it? The old ladies do not take so readily to marrying their butlers and footmen.

The club that would provide for all this would be new in nothing but the name—it would be a boarding hotel, like those in America or at watering places, with the advantage of knowing one's company. Members of course would be admitted only by ballot, committee, or any such method as might be decided upon, so as to ensure their being all people belonging to the same stratum of society. The house might be built on the plan of a hotel, and with the possibility of each inmate keeping his own body servant—the general work of the house to be done by club servants, who, as well as the kitchen department, should be under the control of a manager. A table d'hôte would probably in London not be as convenient as the restaurant system; and there ought to be two or three sitting-rooms, in which members could receive visitors and entertain friends, besides the common drawing-room, library, and dining-rooms. We can fancy the elderly gentlemen and ladies when they have once got over the deeprooted Britannic prejudices against it, going down hill very comfortably together in a well conducted establishment of this sort, finding suitable friends and companions with whom especially to consort, having cheerful society ready to their hand, sitting down to their rubber at whist, or their book, or evening chat, in a well furnished, lighted, and warmed room at home, instead of sulking alone in a gloomy lodging, or dressing to cross half London in search of an evening party to which they are only asked out of politeness and where they are not wanted. The idea of any impropriety in the mixture of sexes is too foolish to combat. In the first place, no young people would be likely to be candidates for admission; in the next, every woman in the club would be a volunteer chaperon and detective to every other. Married couples, even old and childless, we are of opinion, should not be eligible. "They creatures," as the housemaid said of the sea-anemones in a vivarium, "had better stay where God put'em—in their homes."

MISS LONGWORTH AND THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 7.*)

The verdict given yesterday in favor of the *Saturday Review* appears to us one of the most important victories which the cause of good sense and good morals has won in the courts of law for a considerable length of time. It is to be hoped that it will teach that increasing class of ladies who allow themselves to trifle with the obligations of morality under the shelter of a turn for sentiment that the world is not deceived by them. The spread of civilization is reproducing some of the sturdy virtues of a rougher age, by teaching men that it is better, after all, to call a spade a spade, than to hint with maudlin sobs at the possibility that some hard-hearted persons may look upon it as an agricultural implement. It is impossible for any one to have followed the tone of public feeling and opinion for the last twenty years without seeing that from a great variety of causes it has been gradually becoming far firmer, healthier, and more manly than it was. A higher standard of criticism has been applied both to books and to conduct than was formerly common. People have come to appreciate the cant and insincerity of much that used to pass muster as the genuine expression of honourable, or at least interesting feeling, to admit fewer excuses for weaknesses or faults because they happened to be environed with an operatic lustre. This fortunate change is to be attributed to many causes, but one of the most conspicuous is that gentlemen have taken to writing in newspapers much more extensively than was the case twenty years ago. At that time there was a touch of the Bohemian about the great majority of journalists. They were tolerant of irregularities. They were the sworn enemies of conventionality, and had little or no acquaintance with or liking for those grave and solid principles and institutions on which all permanent social arrangements must be founded. We need not trace the various steps by which this has been altered, but it is right to say that the *Saturday Review* is settled at the credit of having been the first paper established on the principle that journalism may, and ought to be, a liberal profession, animated by that turn of thought and sentiment which may be expected in the members of such a profession. It is also right to say that with certain exceptions it has adhered sincerely and cordially to the cause of good morals. It may at times have been too harsh. It has often, it must be owned, transgressed the bounds both of good manners and of justice with regard to particular persons, but in the main it has been by far the most powerful advocate in the English press of the cause of vigorous, sincere, and manly morality, and the most uncompromising antagonist of every form of cant and weakness. Its great influence has on the whole been bracing and wholesome, and we heartily congratulate it on the victory which it has gained on the present occasion.

The victory is twofold. In the first place it has established or rather illustrated an important general principle. In the next place it has, we think, made a happy application of it to a particular case of great social importance. First, let us look at the general principle, which is that of "fair criticism." The doctrine of newspaper privilege is one of very modern growth, and is the latest and one of the most curious additions which the general course of events has gradually made to the law of libel. The two cases of Campbell v. Spottiswood and Longworth v. Hope and Cook, in each of which the *Saturday Review* was the defendant, are the best illustrations of it. As we understand the doctrine, it does not mean that a newspaper has in the strict sense of the word any "privilege"—that is any right to say what other people may not say. It means that every one has a right (which newspaper writers, from the nature of their calling, have more frequent occasions to exercise than other people) to express opinions formed in good faith on matters of public interest which are brought before the public in courts of justice, or otherwise made subjects of public discussion. For instance, a man is tried for murder and acquitted. We apprehend that, though it would be libellous to say that he committed the murder, it would not be libellous to sum up the evidence and to say, This evidence appears to me to show that he committed the murder, and I should have convicted him upon it—unless the jury thought the remark "unfair;" to which we can give no other meaning than "not arising naturally out of facts truly stated." It is very difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile all the cases upon the subject, but this doctrine is in the course of development, and it is obvious that its recognition is practically essential to journalism as it is at present conducted. It is impossible to discuss matters fully and impartially if the writer is not at liberty to form his own opinion as to the facts before him, and to express that opinion, although it may be mistaken, and although it may differ from that which prevails, as, for instance, from the verdict of a jury or the report of a commission. To take the particular case before us as an illustration, we think that the principle of fair comment, or fair criticism, ought to have protected the *Saturday Review* in forming and expressing an opinion that Miss Longworth was not in fact married to Major Yelverton, even if she had been so married, and if the House of Lords had held that she was so long as they stated truthfully the evidence on which they formed that opinion, and so long as the jury held that the opinion was formed in good faith and expressed from good motives, the *Saturday Review* has done a good deal towards establishing this view of the law, though, as we have already observed, the matter is still involved in much doubt.

As for the particular case to which this general principle was applied, we have neither the will nor the power to go once more into the discussion of the character of a lady who has had the satisfaction of having the mysteries of her character studied with intense eagerness and at endless length in each of the three kingdoms. The seven cities, each of which claimed the honour of Homer's birth, probably retained, after the fullest discussion, their respective opinions as to the matter of fact, and the three capitals which have discussed so minutely Miss Longworth's chastity have each heard quite enough about that rather trite subject. The nett result of all the litigation appears to be that the judicature of the three kingdoms are, on the whole, of opinion that in a game of diamond cut diamond, Miss Longworth got legally the worst of it. If she had managed to get the law on her side we do not think it would have made very much moral difference.

As to the article in which the *Saturday Review* discussed the subject, we think that it very faithfully represented the character of the paper in which it appeared, both on the strong and also on the weak side. A great deal of it about Helen and her judges might as well have been omitted, and we are inclined to think that if the article was actionable at all, the judges, and especially Lord Westbury, had more claim to be plaintiffs than Miss Longworth. It cannot be denied that our instructive and, on the whole, wholesome friend and monitor has an occasional tendency to depict the vices which he lashes with a vigour and warmth of colouring which, to say the least, is open to misconception. His just indignation against Miss Longworth's career and correspondence presents an odd contrast with his allusions to the various incidents which decorated the lives of Helen and Phryne. It is not in this article alone that this tendency is to be traced. It may be said of the Juvenal of English journalism that he occasionally recalls the features of his prototype otherwise than by the frequency with which he receives the contributions of Indignation. This, however, is not a matter of very much importance. The gist of the article was that Miss Longworth had no claims whatever to that absurd sympathy with which she had been surrounded, especially by the publication of her remarkable correspondence. It ought not to be forgotten that for some time before the publication of the article in question the lady had been enjoying a sympathetic notoriety, of which, if we remember rightly, she had with characteristic delicacy taken advantage by publishing a novel founded on her adventures. The Irish nation had gone into one of its absurd fits of enthusiasm about her, and an Irish jury had disgraced itself by returning a verdict in the very teeth of the evidence, principally because a noisy orator made one of those whisky-without-the-water speeches, which are thought eloquent in Ireland, about the charms and virtues of his client and the baseness of the gentleman whom she would have thought it such an honour to have for a husband; not, of course, because he was connected with the Peerage, but because, having lavished her pure affections on an utter blackguard, she was determined to be made, by due course of law, as honest a woman as circumstances would permit. When this kind of foolish sympathy was so widely diffused, the *Saturday Review* did a great service to public morality by exposing the true character of the proceedings of both the parties (for Major Yelverton got his deserts quite as emphatically as Miss Longworth, and there was not much to choose between them), and, in particular, by showing that the correspondence was both immoral and vulgar. The judges, of course, as they always do, complimented Miss Longworth's abilities. There is a kind of conspiracy amongst respectable people to cry up the intellects of those whose characters they condemn. In point of fact no lady and no modest woman could have written Miss Longworth's letters. They were the sort of matter which might be expected from a clever, vulgar woman who had read a great many French novels. To us they appeared as destitute of truth and nature as the conduct of the writer was destitute of common propriety. A little trick of composition, with a sufficient course of Balzac and George Sand, would enable any woman to write them whose views of decency and good manners permitted her to make acquaintance with a stranger in a steamboat, and to enter upon a correspondence with him afterwards.

As to the action itself, it is hard to suppose that after Miss Longworth's most secret acts and thoughts had been made public property all over the three kingdoms; after the judges had decided against her; after she had had forgery imputed to her publicly and judicially; she could really care about a newspaper article more or less, or that she could suppose that the public had not formed its own conclusion upon her character, or would change them because she recovered damages from the *Saturday Review*. Taking into account the efforts of her counsel to get Major Yelverton called as a witness, we cannot but think that the true object of the action was to get the whole case tried over again. No one who has not seen it can form an idea of the passionate obstinacy of a female plaintiff—"furens quid femina possit." She will go on bringing actions if need be for twenty years before she will give the matter up. We should think, however, that Miss Longworth must at last have had enough of it, and we hope that the world has now heard the last of her and her character.

A curious point of law, and one of much importance, is evaded by the verdict. Whatever the merits of the case may have been, it appears to us monstrous that it should have been tried in Scotland. The case was in every respect an English one, and if the ingenious device by which it was sought to make it a Scotch one is to be allowed to be good law, it will become a nuisance, and a means of gross extortion.

A model speech, for brevity, was that of the San Salvador Minister at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the Guildhall on Thursday evening. 19th Nov. In good English, though with a strong Spanish accent, he said: "My Lord Major, ladies, and gentlemen, God save the Queen!"

A part of four, including a priest, his sister, a foreigner, and a guide, were overtaken by night on the mountains, on their way to La Salette. The first and the last contrived to reach a convent, being guided by the sound of a bell, and sent back assistance to the other two. The foreigner, however, was found dead, and Mad'lle Dussert expired shortly after reaching the convent.

Alexandre Dumas the elder began a public lecture in Vienna as follows:—"When I was young I had to fight a duel As a rule my pulse beats 66. The doctor who went out with me felt it, and found that it beat one pulsation more—67—one pulsation more before a loaded pistol; I have just given my hand to a medical friend, and he report 77 pulsation. So I fear you ten beats more that powder and ball.

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Secretary.—J. C. Stewart, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.

Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schooles, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.

Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.

London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 800, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બમ્બે ટરેડીગ એડ બેકીગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

[illegible] Rs. 20,00,000

[illegible]

[illegible], Esq., *Chairman.*

[illegible]

Bomanjee Pestonjee Cama, Esq.

Treasurers and Bankers.

Messrs. Muncherjee [illegible] and Sons.

Secretary.

Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

Accountant.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy [illegible]

Deputy Accountant.

Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For	3	months	5	per cent.	per annum.
"	6	"	6	"	"
"	9	"	7	"	"
"	12	"	8	"	"

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours — 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahome Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.

Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For	3	months	5	per cent.
"	6	"	6	" "
"	9	"	7	" "
"	12	"	8	" "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills for Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. They strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, purify the blood, and correct depraved secretions. In bowel complaints they remove their primary cause, and soon restore the patient to sound health. Nervous or sick headaches, and depression of spirits, may be speedily relieved by a course of these Pills. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury, or any noxious substance, and are as safe as they are efficacious.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 1d. "
Do. " Demand }
Do. Scotland " } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland " }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight ... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10.—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865 SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Rustomjee Framjee Metah, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.

Auditors.

Arthur Hudson, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. Brodie, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. Crawford, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશ્યાલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs. in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.

Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—

On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
" 3 months " 6 " "
[illegible]

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	....	262,977	19	11
Do. do.	1861	....	292,402	19	11
Do. do.	1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. do.	1863	....	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		....	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.....................	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq........................	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq....................	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq..................	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq..........................	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq........................	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.....	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.......................	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.................	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq........................	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq...................	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naorojī, ...	London.
William Hind, Esq........................	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.....................	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq..................	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.................	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq..................	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq......................	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq..................	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq..............	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq..............	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.........................	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq...........	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq....................	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq................	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	a.
London Society, Vol. VII. July to Dec. 1865...Rs.	7	4
———Christmas Number	1	0
Once a Week. Ditto	0	8
Temple Bar. Vol. for XV.	4	4
———, Cover	0	12
Good Words, Vol. 1865	5	12
Beeton's Christmas Annual, 1865...	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Dec. ...	3	0
Millais's Illustrations: a collection of drawings on wood. By J. A. Millais, R. A.	12	0
Lives of Boulton and Watt, principally from the Soho MSS. Comprising also a history of the invention and introduction of the Steam-Engine. By Samuel Smiles	15	12
Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church. Part II., from Samuel to the Captivity. By Dr. A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster...	12	0
Atlantic Tales. A collection of stories from the *Atlantic Monthly*	9	0
Salvator Mundi. Brief meditations, in prose and verse, on the Life of Christ. With 12 photographs.	9	8
From Cadet to Colonel: the record of a life of active service, 2 vols. By Major-General Sir Thomas Seaton, C. B...	15	12
Our Children's Pets; by Josephine. Illustrated ...	3	12
Memorials of Service in India. From the Correspondence of the late Major S. C. Macpherson, C. B., Political Agent at Gwalior during the Mutiny, and formerly employed in the suppression of human sacrifices in Orissa. Edited by his brother, W. Macpherson. With Portraits and illustrations.	9	0
Over the Pyrenees in Spain. By Mary Eyre ...	9	0
The Ingoldsby Legends: or mirth and marvels. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq., Carmine Edition, beautifully illustrated	8	0
Notes on the Battle of Waterloo. By the late General Sir J. S. Kennedy, K. C. B. With a brief memoir of his life and services, and plan for the defence of Canada	5	12
Moore's Poetical Works complete	4	8
Burns's ditto ditto	2	12
Cawnpore. By G. O. Trevelyan, 2nd Edn. revised ...	4	8
Mildred Arkell; a novel. By Mrs. H. Wood ...	4	8
The Brooke of Bridlemere. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
Cousin Phillis; and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell...	2	12
Mehemet, the Khurd; and other tales, from Eastern sources. By C. Wells	3	12
The Last Warning Cry, with reasons for the hope that is in us. By Dr. Cumming	3	12
Helen Felton's Question. By Agnes Wylde ...	3	12
Our Summer in the Harz Forest. By a Scotch Family	4	8
The Breakfast Book; comprising bills of fare ...	2	0
Rates and Taxes, and how they were collected ...	4	8
The Word—Walks from Eden. By author of "The Wide, Wide World"	2	12
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes	4	8
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Vols. 1 to 3 ... ... (One volume more to complete the work).	13	8
Nursery Rhymes, new and old. Illustrated ...	3	12
Perils by Sea and Land; or, the Neapolitan Commander. By Capt. C. F. Armstrong	1	8
The Pirates of the Foam. By Captain Armstrong...	1	8
Reuben Medlicott; the coming man... ...	1	8
The Gayworthys: a story of threads and thrums...	1	2
Beeton's Riddle Book..	0	12
Strange adventures of two single gentlemen... ...	0	12
Black jokes and brown, for country or town... ...	0	12
Waverley Novels, new edn., illustrated:—		
Guy Mannering. 2 vols...	7	0
The Antiquary. 2 vols...	7	0
Rob Roy. 2 vols...	7	0
Old Mortality. 2 vols...	7	0
Heart of Midlothian. 2 vols...	7	0
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The Adventures of Gil Blas	4	8
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CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS (BOUND GREEN CLOTH.

Dombey and Son. Pickwick Papers. Nicholas Nickleby—Each	3	12
Martin Chuzzlewit. David Copperfield. Bleak House—Each...	3	12
Little Dorritt	3	12
Barnaby Rudge. Old Curiosity Shop—Each ...	3	0
Oliver Twist. Sketches by Boz. Great Expectations—Each...	2	12
A Tale of Two Cities, Rs. 2-4 American Notes ...	2	0

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Illustrated London News	... Dec. 9 and 16	...Rs. 1	4
Punch	... Dec. 9 and 16...	... 0	12
Overland Mail	... Dec. 11 and 18	... 1	0
Army and Navy Gazette	... Dec. 9 and 16...	... 1	4
Naval and Military Gazette.	Dec. 9 and 16...	... 1	4
The Glasgow Saturday Post.	Dec. 9 and 16...	... 0	12
The Sporting Life	... Dec. 6, 9, 13, and 15	.. 1	0
Reynolds' Newspaper	... Dec. 10 and 17	... 0	12
News of the World	... Dec. 10 and 17	... 0	12
Fun	... Dec. 9 and 16...	... 0	8
Medical Times and Gazette...	Dec. 9 and 16...	... 1	4
Lloyd's Newspaper ...	... Dec. 10 and 18	... 0	12
Bell's Life in London	... Dec. 9 and 16...	... 1	4

FOR SALE.

The Bombay Army List, corrected to Dec. 31 ...	3	0
The *Times of India* large Almanac	7	0
The *Gazette* ditto	7	0
The Small Almanac from both Presses ...	1	8
The *Daily Post* Almanac	2	0
The Two Portraits; or, temperance and sobriety. A moral and instructive essay. By J. M. O'Callahan.	2	0
Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code. 4th edn...	14	8
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs ...	12	8
Stokes's The Vyavahra Mayukha, &c. &c.. ...	22	8

16th January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses on front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A light English-built new Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by S. Marks.

Just landed.

A first rate park Phaeton, either to be used with or without a coach box, gilt mounted and picked out gold, dark blue, silk lining. A most elegant Carriage, only one ever imported in Bombay suitable for a Raja or Prince, worth any one's inspection.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very handsome full size Meniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Landow Socieable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shift by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it is of no use to him at present.

A very neat and light four-seated Cab Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Euamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation* and *Helen Scott.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(*The Property of an a Officer*)

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand small Mniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front with lamps and shaft in perfectly good orders.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

HORSE FOR SALE.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A serviceable Dark Bay, strong Shigram Horse aged 6 to 7 quite and perfectly sound, this Horse to be seen on a day previous notice to the undersigned.

A very small second hand Meniatnre Brougham with Circular Glasses on Front with Lamps, pole, and shaft, by

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles by E. Davis, few silver Mounted, very handsome Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Paulunqnin Shigram Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.

A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 9th January 1866.

FOR SALE.

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

2, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by Jingo! With illustrations by Jove!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.

Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.

A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.

Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.

Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTRY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following:—from

The Right Honourable Earl Russell, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. Freeman, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul Webb, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.; and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c. Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

THE undersigned have ON SALE at their Godowns the following Invoices of American Imports:—

An Invoice of *White Pine and Spruce Deals*, consisting of 1¼, 1½, and 2 in. White Pine.

3, 4, and 5 in. Spruce Deals and Scantlings.

1 in. Shelving, planed on one side.

1 in. Flooring or Ceiling, Tongued and Grooved and Planed on one side.

Sectional Portable Buildings.—Two Houses, 20 by 40 feet each, and 12 feet in height.

Spare Doors and Glass Windows.—An Invoice of Doors and Windows.

Glass Ware.—An Invoice consisting of 69 packages assorted.

" " 12 "

Kerosine Oil.—396 Cases best refined.

Kerosine Oil Lamps.—An Invoice of every description K. O. Lamps.

Fan Mills for cleaning Seeds.—24 Fan Mills.

Irrigators.—Two two-horse power Irrigators.

Wind Mills with Pumps.—24 Patent Wind Mills with Pumps complete.

Chain Pumps.—4 Chain Pumps.

Mowing Machine.—1 horse power Mowing Machine.

Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cotton Sweeps, Cotton Harrows, Cotton Trucks, Seed Sowers, Wine Presses, Rice Hullers, Churns, Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Grind Stones, &c. &c.

Hops.—Invoice of 12 Bales Hops.

Iron Safes.—7 Patent Iron Safes, from Marvin and Co. New York.

Carriages and Harnesses.—2 Victoria, No Perch, Half Top Carriages, with fenders on front and hind wheels, paint claret with broad stripe and fine line of light drab, trimming of lightblue cloth, Mail Axles, Pole and Shafts. Harnesses with each Carriage.

Furniture.—An Invoice of very superior Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Bedroom Suits complete: Drawing Room Tables, extension Dining Room Tables, Side Tables, Whist Tables, Enclosed Wash Stand, Side Board, Etageres, Parloué Etagéres French Work Tables, Hall Coat Brackets, Carved Hall Brackets, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes.—4 Piano Fortes, manufactured by Stodart, one of the oldest manufacturers in England and America. These Instruments are very superior.

Also—Invoices of Preserved Meats, Fish, Soups, Fruit, &c., &c., Syrups, Cider, Arctic Freezers, &c., &c. and other *Chow Chow* Stuff usually imported from America.

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ⅛, ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay..................	{ TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	{ ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee................	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER PLATE.—The undersigned have a large stock of solid Silver and Electro-plated Ware on hand, consisting of Silver Cups, suitable for Racing or Shooting Prizes, Silver Mugs, Tea Services, &c. &c. &c.

	Rs.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Dishes with hot water dish, moveable handles to form four separate dishes, round pattern. Per pair from.......................Rs.	125
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer, and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, Gadroon pattern, handsomely chased handles and feet. Per pair, from	150
Best Electro Nickel Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, handsome beaded and engraved pattern, with engraved shield for crest or monogram. Per pair, from	175
Tea and Coffee Services, richly Electro-plated on white metal. Per set, from..........................	65
Richly-plated Tea Pots, newest patterns. From ...	20
Coffee Urns, Loysell's patent, richly engraved and thickly Electro-plated on white metal Grecian pattern. From Rs. 40 to	65
Drinking Cups (Tumbler shape) Engine engraved, gilt inside with shield and garter for crest or name	15
Champagne Bottle-holders to fit any size bottle, beautiful designs. Per pair, from....................	20
Richly Electro-plated, chased, and engraved Waiters.	
8 inch ....From Rs. 15 each.	
10 " .... " 20 "	
12 " .... " 26 "	
14 " .... " 32 "	
16 " .... " 40 "	
Dessert Knives and Forks with richly-plated or pearl handles and engraved blades, in French polished mahogany cases of one doz. Knives and one doz. Forks. From..	45
Fish-eating Knives and Forks for one dozen persons, mahogany cases. From..............................	50
Handsome French pattern Electro-plated Chamber Candle Shades with straight glass. Per pair	18
New pattern Decanter Labels, of the best silver plate, with chains:—"Port," "Sherry," "Claret," "Gin," "Whiskey," "Brandy." Each	3
Egg Frames, richly plated, two Egg Cups and Spoons, and two Muffineers for Pepper and Salt.	2
Bachelors' Cruet Frames, for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Salt, new pattern...........................	25
ger Pots with Strainers, in the newest and best Buttsigns. From	25
Fish Carvers, in cases, per pair. From................	20
Decanter Stands, Electro-plated. Per pair...........	12
Carlton Breakfast Frames, richly plated, for Pepper, Mustard, and Salt..	16
The new Egg Warmer for 4 or 6 Eggs. Rs. 20 and...	25
Richly Chased Muffin Dishes..............................	20
American Shakers, two Cups fitting tightly together, for making iced drinks................................	18

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Acting Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Elphinstone Bunder, about 4756 Iron Hammers and 32 Axles for Carts, forming a portion of the Estate of the late Mr. John McEvoy, deceased.

Conditions of Sale.

Terms—Cash; and the goods to be at the risk of the purchasers for the time when the respective lots are knocked down.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (Quarts and Pints) bottled by Cameron and Sanders, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by Child. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 20th January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 pieces Grey Jacconets.
300 " T. Cloths.
2000 " Grey Shirting.
2000 " Chaderpats.
1000 " Madapollams.
500 " Jacconets.
1 Case Coloured Sarries.
1 " Wallshades with Brackets.
2 " Assorted Buttons and Studs.
3 " Steel Engravings and Colored Prints in gilt frames.

A large assortment of samples of Glassware.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 449 of 1865, the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Iron, Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, Spars, empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron, Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus; and sundry Iron, now lying at Ergul, and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead, and sundry articles, now lying at Tardeo, close to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Station.

The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 20th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, Walking Sticks, Stereoscopes, Straw Baskets, Boxes of Cheroots, Photographic Frames, &c., &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Sapoorjee and Co., on account and risk of Shaw Khimchund Vajeeram:—

L M (in a diamond) 1-3-4-6. 4 Casks of Cochineal.

100 Compressed Bales English Hay, in fine condition.

A lot of Military Uniforms.

IN RE T. RANDALL, AN INSOLVENT, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The Household Furniture of the abovenamed insolvent, comprising handsomely Carved Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Dressing Glasses, English Mahogany Dining Table, Musical Box, Clock, Vases, 3 Enfield Rifles, 4 Swords, Plated Candle Sticks, Claret Jug, Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Glassware, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

A Buggy with ditto ditto.

A Phaeton with a pair of Bay Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman,

And any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA FLOWER POTS, FLOWER POT STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, RAILINGS &c., IN THE FORT CUSTOM HOUSE.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, on account of whom it may concern, a large shipment of very handsome Flower Pots, Flower Pot Stands, Garden Seats, Railings, &c. just now landing from the ship, which arrived from China, and made to order expressly for an indentor; to be sold solely for want of warehouse accommodation in small convenient lots to suit the intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogley, Parell Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of E. W. West, Esq.; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, several Glass Doored Book Cases, Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Carpets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., One old Shigram.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 27th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

ALSO

On serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF BRITISH BARQUE "WATER LILLY."

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P. M., the British Barque *Water Lilly*, 580 tons, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, with her masts, sails, yards, boats and riggings, &c., as she is now lying (without her Cargo of Salt in her bottom) by order of Hajee Mohamed Seedick, Agent of Messrs. Hajee Jackariah Mohamed & Co., the Mortgagees, on account and risk of the Mortgager.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1500 " " Madapollams.
1000 " " Jacconets.
500 " " T Cloth.
1 Cask Horse Hair.
3 " Argand Lamps.
11 " Earthenware, consists of Toilet sets, Dinner sets, &c. &c.
15 " Glassware, consisting of Chimnies, Wall and Indian Table Shades, Burners, &c. &c.

A nearly new Park Phaeton.

A Buggy.

AT 2 P. M.

A stylish English-built Dog Cart.

A Light Casket Poney Phaeton well suited for Hill stations.

A new best finished Amompton, forming a complete, open and close carriage.

Ditto ditto Single ditto.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the dates hereinafter described, by order of Govindass Dooluhdass, on account of Hurrichund Hurrisunkerjee, subject to the equitable mortgaged claim of Canjee Khetsy.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1866, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground of which Ballajee Shamsett is Fazundar, with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. bounded on the East by public road, West by the Property of Dnurma Wytee, North by the house of Luxmon Essoo and South by the Property of Chow Mustur.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1866, at 4 P.M., a Piece of Ground with the Dwelling-house No. 60 thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, Land Revenue No. 47, admeasuring 199 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by a public road, South by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, East by the house of Culliandass Kesowram, and West by the public lane.

SALE OF SHIP'S STORES.

Belonging to H. H. the Nizam's Ships "Maria Grey" and "Muckee."

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Musjeed Bunder, a quantity of used and condemned articles, from the Vessels abovenamed, such as Rigging, old Copper, old Boats, &c.

SALE OF RANGOON EARTH OIL.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auctiod, at their Rooms, in Marine Street.—

30 Casks of Earth Oil.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 20th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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